

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7048

周一廿六六年元統宣

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909.

五

號六月八英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000
Sterling \$15,000,000 at 1/100 \$15,000,000
Silver \$14,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Grason—Chairman.
H. M. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Bandow, Esq.
G. S. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gibbey, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
C. R. Lenmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH,
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " 5 " " 5 1/2 "

" " 6 " " 6 1/2 "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [21]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,325,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,325,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADDNERDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED,
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

" " 3 " " 3 1/2 "

" " 2 " " 2 1/2 "

" " 1 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 0 " " 0 1/2 "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1909. [18]

NEDERLANDSche HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ—(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.
PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,125,745 (about £510,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasirrejoan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palambang, Kotabato (Acheen), Bandjernasir. Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Gauhati, Bangalore, Salbon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BY LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Accounts 1 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" " 6 " " 6 1/2 "

" " 1 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 0 " " 0 1/2 "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd July 1909. [19]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
K. OSAKA. TIENTSIN.
LONDON. NEWCHWANG.
LYONS. DALINY.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIUYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent.

" 6 " 3 1/2 "

" 3 " 2 1/2 "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

H 2 Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHAN HAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [21]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP \$1,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsinan, Tsinan, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warthaer & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne

Frankfurt a.M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koenigliche Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIR. LEICHEN DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

" " 3 " " 3 1/2 "

" " 2 " " 2 1/2 "

" " 1 " " 1 1/2 "

" " 0 " " 0 1/2 "

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [43]

Intimations.

FACTS not opinions.

We do the trade well.

None can beat us.

WHY?

Because the REGAL

SHOE is the Shoe that

proves.

Because we stock a great

variety and sell them at a

very low price—\$10.00 per

pair.

Call and see our new

consignment and you will

not hesitate from buying

a pair.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1909. [59]

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$6.50 per Cask ex. Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag ex. Factory.

— SHEWAN TOWNS & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [59]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

MANUFACTURED IN THE ISLANDS OF HONGKONG, MACAO, TAIWAN, AND JAPAN.

SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOR EXPORTATION.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binsen	WEDNESDAY, 11th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"BULOW" Capt. F. Prosch	About WEDNESDAY, 11th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Raegener	FRIDAY, 13th August, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNHOFF" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of August.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909.

[5]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AUSTRALIA	X.	.....	16th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIEN	.....	Broc	30th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	.....	Charbonnel	31st Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co. of Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said to the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909.

[6]

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON, AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cabins.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamian.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamian, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

[14]

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" - free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 53, Banting Street 566, Nanking Road,
Hongkong, at Kowloon.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "
Water on Blocks 28 "

NO. 2 DOCK.

(IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.)
Docking Length 376 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 50 "
Water on Blocks 26 "

NO. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repair.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.
Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule A appended) in any person by public or private sale, as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

The Farms, above referred to are:—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-brokking, as follows:—

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River, and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Indawas River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Indawas River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary or at Broershoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify, in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen, on application at the Office of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chanda fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tabil \$ 2.40

" chi 00.30

" gun packet 00.15

" 4 00.12

" 3 00.09

" 2 00.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chanda is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm, or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm shops wholesale with Chanda and Spirit.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chanda prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered sufficient, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government, as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo vis—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1907.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1902.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1907.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1902.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1907.

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The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1902.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.</div

Entimation.

Powell's

Gentlemen's Department.

NEW GOODS

SPECIAL DINNER SHIRTS

Fine Quality Cimbric, with Soft Pleats, Light Weight, 10" x 3" Cuffs.

THE VERY ACME OF COMFORT.

\$4.25 and \$5.25 each

NECKWEAR

60 Dozen.

ELEGANT TIES JUST ARRIVED

Fly Ends,

Four in Hands

AND

Oxfords

IN

CREPE DE CHINE,

POPLIN,

FOULARD,

MADDER,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ABSOLUTELY

THE

Latest Productions.

Inspection Invited.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

Wongkong, 20th July, 1909.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansion, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909.

THE SEA-SLUG, TREPANG, OR BECHE DE MER.

J. HUSTON EDGAR.

In Australia the Chinese are credited with varied and often sensational menus, and many Europeans in China would not object to a preliminary analysis of the Mandarin's most recherche dishes. In 1907 the writer was twice in New Guinea waters, the habitat of the Sea Slug which so constantly, in conjunction with sharks' fins, pickled eggs, and birds' nest soup, grace the table of Chinese gourmets. It is the object of this article to give a short, but it is hoped, a fairly accurate account of this highly-valued, but really repulsive and insipid product of tropical Australia, known to most Mandarin-speaking Chinese as "Hai Yen," and to scientists as "Holothuria Edentata."

"It has rather puzzled mankind to affix a suitable name to the creature under discussion, for it is almost equally well-known as Beche de Mer, Sea-slug, Sea-cucumber, and Trepang. Beche de Mer was first used by the Portuguese who, centuries ago, were struck by the large quantities sent to China; Sea-slug and Sea-cucumber were given to it by the English, because of supposed resemblance to the animal, and vegetable implied by the names; and Trepang seems to be of Malay origin.

The Beche de Mer belongs to the Holothuridae group, a family which includes the Starfish. It is not unlike a prickly cucumber from one to two feet long, with the power of increasing or diminishing its length at will. Saville Kent was acquainted with twenty different kinds, and there are thirty-three known to science; only eight varieties admit of being cured. The names of the commercial Beche de Mer, thanks to Mr. Saville Kent, are fairly well known. They are found to cling to reefs, often only a few feet below the water, but the best kinds are found at depths between four and five fathoms; while some exist as deep as eighteen fathoms. In feeding, a peculiar twisted, mop-like tentacle is swept over the surface of the reefs or feeding grounds, and is then curved back and thrust down the throat with adherent food matter. The food consists of "microscopic calcareous shelled animals, swallowed with a percentage of shells, sand, and c. ral." Little, evidently, is known of the breeding habits but, according to the above authority, the spawp of some species has been recognized. It is supposed also that the embryos settle in deep water, and, when almost fully matured, rear upon the highest reefs.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW,

the 7th August, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:

SILK-EMBROIDERED and CUT-VELVET SCREENS and KAKEMONOS, CARVED IVORY FIGURES, CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES and BUDHUS, KOGO BOWLS and VASES, M-KUDZU TEA SETS and VASES, KINKO-SAN SATSUMA TEA SETS, VASES and BOWLS, OLD JAPANESE ARMOURS and CLOCKS, NAGOYA TEA SETS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION;

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 9th and 10th August, 1909, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. Naval Establishments,

SUNDAY OLD AND SURPLUS,

NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:

Old and Surplus Naval Stores—CHAIN-WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, OLD MACHINERY, ELECTRIC CABLE and GEAR, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Wongkong, 20th July, 1909.

Few people understand what an important item this Beche de Mer is in Australian exports. I am unable to get up-to-date information, but £50,000 is said to be the annual value of the Beche de Mer from all countries exported to China. Saville Kent shows that in 1883, Queensland alone was responsible for 684 tons, valued at £31,881; but the trade, although steadily rising again, was only represented by £22,740 in 1889. The best "tear" fish at that time brought on an average £145 per ton, and poorer classes £25 per ton. Still, it will be seen that in 1883 the average was £50 per ton. The headquarters of the Beche de Mer trade are in Cocktown and Thursday Island (Port Kennedy). In Saville Kent's time a fleet of 100 licensed luggers, and probably many more unlicensed ones on the New Guinea coast, were engaged in the trade. A good month's taking for "fishing" station with about twenty-four men would be one ton, or, say, £100. The employees of the different fleets are from Cape North, Torres Strait Islands, Polynesia, and the New Guinea mainland. Two shillings for small luggers, and £20 for large schooners, represented the yearly fees paid for licenses.

Long before the advent of Europeans in Indonesia, important Beche de Mer centres were regularly visited by Malay and Chinese traders. There is a possibility that the Moluccas were at one time dominated by China as tribute in the early centuries of our era. Certainly, in 1774 A.D., Forrest, the English sailor, saw Chinese junks in Geelvinck Bay flying the Dutch flag, and assures us that these people had trading centres eastward all along the New Guinea mainland; and iron tools, axes, knives, plates, basins, and bowls were exchanged for spices, pearls, slaves, paradise birds, tortoise shells, and sea slugs—all products of this even now unknown land. The possibility of Malay prawns being the best kinds is found at depths between four and five fathoms; while some exist as deep as eighteen fathoms. In feeding, a peculiar twisted, mop-like tentacle is swept over the surface of the reefs or feeding grounds, and is then curved back and thrust down the throat with adherent food matter. The Beche de Mer belongs to the Holothuridae group, a family which includes the Starfish. It is not unlike a prickly cucumber from one to two feet long, with the power of increasing or diminishing its length at will. Saville Kent was acquainted with twenty different kinds, and there are thirty-three known to science; only eight varieties admit of being cured. The names of the commercial Beche de Mer, thanks to Mr. Saville Kent, are fairly well known. They are found to cling to reefs, often only a few feet below the water, but the best kinds are found at depths between four and five fathoms; while some exist as deep as eighteen fathoms. In feeding, a peculiar twisted, mop-like tentacle is swept over the surface of the reefs or feeding grounds, and is then curved back and thrust down the throat with adherent food matter. The Beche de Mer consists of "microscopic calcareous shelled animals, swallowed with a percentage of shells, sand, and c. ral." Little, evidently, is known of the breeding habits but, according to the above authority, the spawp of some species has been recognized. It is supposed also that the embryos settle in deep water, and, when almost fully matured, rear upon the highest reefs.

The Beche de Mer is found principally along the Great Barrier Reef in the North of Australia, and around the myriad banks and islands in Torres Straits. Beche de Mer "fisheries" are also numerous around New Guinea, especially in the Louisiade, L'Entrecasteaux, and Bismarck archipelagos. Fiji, Tahiti, New Caledonia, Timor, Celebes, Sumatra, and even India all find the succulent Sea-slug figuring in their exports.

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The Beche de Mer is collected from the reefs during low tides, the time of the new and full moon being the most favourable. They are as rule obtained by simply picking them off reefs from which the sea has receded; but the more valuable varieties are evidently found in deeper water, and obtained by diving. But the great majority of Holothuridae are useless for no other reason than they defy every process of curing, almost immediately assuming a gelatinous condition, and even the recognized commercial "fish" must be carefully dried, and kept dry in climates noted for the extreme humidity of their atmospheres.

The "fishing" is carried on by luggers of five or six tons burden, which visit the reefs and collect the Beche de Mer; or fleets of such luggers remain at the reefs collecting, while a limited number take the "catch" to the smoking-sheds and bring back provisions. But now very often schooners of fifty to sixty tons sail out to the islands with all the collecting and smoking apparatus on board, a plan which enables the fleet to remain in the vicinity of the "fishing" grounds indefinitely.

The curing process, gathered largely from Saville Kent and Pitcairn, is as follows:—The "fish" are first put in iron cauldrons and boiled for twenty minutes; then they are split open with a sharp knife and gutted; after which they are exposed to the tropical sun until all moisture has evaporated. They are then ready for the smoke-house. These houses, made of a rule of galvanized iron, are from ten to twelve feet high, with moveable layers or slides of wire-netting inside. The "fish" are laid on the slides and smoked for twenty-four hours over a red mangrove fire, and in order to ensure an equal amount of both smoking and drying, the layers of slugs are continually changed from one slide to another. The Beche de Mer, which when finished should look like "charred sausages, and rattle together like walnuts," are now put in cans, but before shipping, must be scattered in the sun, where they are again dried and assayed before re-barging.

The slugs, it is said, are almost invariably blended with poorer and cheaper kinds before exporting to China. This, like the adulteration of tea, is an exceedingly delicate art and it is truly consoling to remember that even the native of Shanghai labels sundry sanitary mixtures "Pure Tea," his predilection for the succulent Sea-slug leaves him open to an equally unkind imposition. And, no doubt it would surprise the good Mandarin and lay gourmet to know that the wily Saxon on the mangrove-fringed coast of New Guinea or the Australian mainland, by a liberal allowance of red dye, gave the ruddy colour, characteristic of the finest slugs, to creatures of no market value.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition, is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high-toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily. The copying of Portraits with distinct delineations.

Wongkong, 1st September, 1909.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL: Valence (Drôme-France).

VALDECK MACGREGOR & CO., Hongkong.

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE USEFUL ARTICLES

or CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and TOYS

AT VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALTIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG-and-KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

[28]

NOTICE.—All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Priority bodies' communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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world is 80 cents per quarter.

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five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.

On August 1, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and
Mrs. C. H. Arghill, a son.On August 2, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and
Mrs. H. E. W. Bierwirth, a daughter.

DEATHS.

LEMM.—On August 3, at Balmain, Sydney, N.S.W., Mrs. F. LEMM, St., mother of John Lemm, Architect. By telegraph. [57]

On July 24th, at Daitotai, North Formosa, ARTHUR FREDERICK GARDNER, aged 44 years, only surviving son of Colonel Thomas George Gardner, late 3rd Foot (The Buffs) Twickenham, Middlesex. [578]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909.

THROTTLING MONEY UPON
CHINA.

The Literary Digest has compiled a comprehensive summary of the views held in America on the scramble by the Powers for participation in the China railway loans. The essence of opinion as expressed in the leading journals in the United States is thus given—

In international relations, as one editor remarks, a loan is thicker than water—a fact which explains Uncle Sam's amiable generosity when he saw Great Britain, France, and Germany lending money to China to help her build her railroads. While our newspapers are wide

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The stewards of the Chefoo-Race-Club have decided to hold the autumn races this year on Wednesday and Thursday, September 22 and 23, and the Off Day on Saturday, the 25th.

The Government has sent a telegram to Vice-roy Li Chia-hsi of Yunnan, ordering him to devote attention to mining development and frontier defences in that province, as soon as he has taken over the seal of office.

In the Police Court, to-day, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, thirteen women, residing at Shek-tsun, were summoned for playing *chit-mui* during prohibited hours. They all pleaded guilty, and were fined two dollars each.

The negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese delegates at Tientsin, concerning the Kirin-Kuangchung railway loan, have been concluded, subject, of course, to the consent of the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

The Government's interest in a loan by private capitalists is explained in blunt undiplomatic language by the Salt Lake *Herald*: "The whole question of commerce is involved, and unless this country possesses sufficient leverage in the way of financial obligations the trade of the Celestial Empire will be controlled by the three European Powers putting up the money for Chinese bonds and thereby acquiring a sort of proprietary interest in China." China, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, is "the greatest commercial melon of the world," and the Philadelphia *Press* asserts that "more rail road mileage will be built there in the next twenty-five years than in all the rest of the world put together." Yet at the present moment our trade with China is in anything but a flourishing condition. Moreover, about \$135,000,000 of European capital, according to the Baltimore *American*, have already found their way into this field of investment, in which the United States is practically unrepresented. "The difficulty of this country in the past in seeking to make its position felt," add the same paper, "has been due to the indebtedness of the Chinese to the Powers of Europe." Another point emphasized by the Savannah *News* and other papers is that the countries lending the money to finance China's railroads will have a voice in providing engineers to build them, and in the placing of orders for material.

The immediate cause of all this newspaper discussion was the successful intervention of Secretary Knox to obtain for a New York syndicate—consisting of the National City Bank, the First National Bank, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co.—the privilege of participating in a loan of \$27,000,000 for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuan Railroad.

The purpose of the syndicate does not stop at this, however, but contemplates, according to Bradstreet's, a general entry into the field of Chinese investment—in addition to its communications to the Chinese Government in behalf of this syndicate, the State Department has issued a public statement endorsing the plan. To quote in part:

"The Government of the United States is much gratified at the formation of a powerful and responsible American financial group to enter the important field of investment in China, and is giving to their enterprise that cordial support which the Department of State stands ready to give all legitimate and beneficial American commercial and financial undertakings in foreign countries. Such undertakings are to be encouraged because of their direct benefit to American commerce and to international relations."

This course on the part of Secretary Knox, based on the theory that where American capital is employed in banking and investments in American trade will naturally follow, is hailed by some of the Washington correspondents as "marking a new epoch in our diplomacy."

Hitherto, says *The Wall Street Journal*, our policy of the "open door" in China has meant that we held it open for others to enter. The Boston *Herald*, emphasizing the same point, remarks that our Government's fear of encroaching foreign alliances accounts for its previous slowness to co-operate with private enterprise in advancing commercial dominion. "It goes on to say—

"It is essential, if the open door in the Orient is to be maintained for the unprejudiced entrance of American goods into the Chinese market, that some substantial block be set against the door to prevent its chance closing. And nothing would be more effective for that purpose than this establishment of an American financial interest."

The telegraph service has been temporarily interrupted by the fire at Osaka. Actual figures are not yet available, but it is estimated that the casualties amount to a few hundred.

The damage is now said to be over Y. 70,000,000, while the insurance covering the burnt area is only Y. 5,000,000.

The cause of the fire has been traced to the upsetting of a lamp.—*N. C. D. News*.

HOTEL ROBBED.

The manager of the Bell View Hotel, which is situated on the Shau-ki-wan Road, reported to the police yesterday that he lost \$200 in cash. It is supposed that some person, having duplicate keys of the safe, entered the hotel during Wednesday night, and got away with the money.

THE OSAKA FIRE.

APPALING LOSSES.

Tokio, Aug. 2.

The fire in Osaka occurred in the northern part of the city. It originated at 3.30 a.m. yesterday and was still burning at 4 a.m. to day, when the water supply was exhausted and the men engaged in combating the flames were thoroughly fatigued. All the Osaka troops assisted. Over twenty thousand houses were destroyed, including many important Government and commercial buildings and the offices of the newspaper *Osaka Nippon*.

The damage is estimated at Y. 50,000,000.

Later, the telegraph service has been temporarily interrupted by the fire at Osaka. Actual figures are not yet available, but it is estimated that the casualties amount to a few hundred.

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The cause of the fire has been traced to the upsetting of a lamp.—*N. C. D. News*.

SHIPPING AND MAIIS

MAILS DUE.

German (*Buelow*) 11th inst.German (*Prins Waldemar*) 20th inst.The C. N. Co.'s a.s. *Amur* left Shanghai on 5th inst., and is due here on 8th inst.The N. Y. K. a.s. *Yubot Maru*, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on 4th inst., and is expected here on 10th inst.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s a.s. *Borneo* left Singapore for this port on 6th inst., at 11 a.m., and is due here on 11th inst., at noon.The I. C. S. N. Co.'s a.s. *Footang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 3rd inst., and may be expected here on 10th inst.The Imperial German Mail a.s. *Buelow* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 14th ult., left Singapore on 6th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on 10th inst.

"If the State Department at Washington has succeeded in removing the ill-will toward America and American in China which resulted in a boycott on American goods in the great Eastern Empire, it will deserve all the credit that will come to it."

"Fatshan" Incident.

RENEWED AGITATION IN
CANTON.MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE'S ACTION
APPRECIATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th August.

In its issue of to-day's date the *Canton Daily News*, the official publication of the Seventy-two Guilds, gives publicity to a circular issued by the Self-Government Society calling a meeting in connection with the *Fatshan* incident, of which the following is a free translation—With reference to the *Fatshan* case, in which a Chinese passenger, Ho Yu Tieg, was done to death by Portuguese watchman on board the s.s. *Fatshan*, many a person witnessed the assault, and Messrs. Fung, Tam, Yeung and Cheung appeared as witnesses in the Court of Inquiry held at the beginning of this year. The Portuguese Consul has, up to the present, not yet taken up the case with a view to disposing it in a just and satisfactory manner. On the other hand, he has accused the witnesses on several false allegations. The ex-Viceroy, H. E. Chang Jen Chuo, and this Society have on several occasions communicated with the Portuguese Consul on the subject urging the settlement of the case at an early date; but he has never acknowledged those communications. His action has greatly increased the people in Canton and others residing abroad. Recently, letters have been received from the Chinese merchants in Manila and other places stating that "as a compensation to the family of the deceased, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have promised to pay a sum of \$3,200; also the compradors of the steamer *Fatshan* promised to pay \$2,000, and furthermore to discharge the alleged murderer and accord better treatment to Chinese passengers in the future. From the fact of their offers, the British firm of Butterfield and Swire seemed to have maintained their usual friendly relations with the Chinese; and it is now suggested that the family of the deceased should be asked to accept the compensation as offered in order to settle the case smoothly over the differences with the British firm aforesaid. As regards the false allegations brought forward by the Portuguese Consul against the witnesses, joint action should be taken to deal with him.

From all that is learnt from the Chinese merchants in Manila and elsewhere, it is considered that the British firm of Butterfield and Swire appears to have shown a friendly attitude toward the Chinese; but a public meeting is still necessary in order to discuss the advisability of accepting their offer and to adopt the best measures against the Portuguese Consul in order that the grievances may be redressed.

People of all classes are now, therefore, invited to attend a meeting on the 6th instant at 2 p.m.

Gallons.

Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum :

100,000 Cases.

Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram :

100,000 Cases.

Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram :

97,000 Cases.

Kerosene in Stock at Refinery :

59,000 Cases.

A HOTEL KEEPER'S CLAIM.

REQUEST OF GUESTS IN THE MATTER.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, O. E. Owen, proprietor of "Grand Carlton" Hotel, brought action against C. E. Shields to recover the sum of \$62, alleged to be due for board and lodging.

Mr. F. Paget Heit, of Messrs. Bruton and Heit, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardner.

His Honour asked when the case was called whether a settlement had been arrived at.

Mr. Heit said matters were at a deadlock, as

so he was informed, friends of the defendant residing in the same hotel, had intimated that if the case was not dropped they would leave the hotel. He understood that the case had been settled a few days ago.

After much discussion as to fixing a day for the hearing, and as to costs, his Honour adjourned the case for a week.

CLAIM FOR HOUSE-RENT.

QUESTION OF LEGAL TENDER RAISED.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding, a trader named Fung Chun Yuen sued a woman named Tsang Lai, to recover the sum of \$165.72.

Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Fenton, Looker and Deacon, appearing for the plaintiff, stated that ten ten-dollar Chinese notes had been paid into Court as part payment of the debt. That was not legal tender. It only amounted to \$9, and his client could not accept that.

His Honour asked if there was a discount on Kwangtung notes.

Mr. Atkinson replied that there was. If the Court would make an order he would accept them for what they were worth, and for judgment.

His Honour remarked that the claim did not appear to be admitted.

Mr. Atkinson—I think the defendant admits the claim. She paid the rent previously in subsidiary coins.

The plaintiff proved his case, and his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, less the value of the \$165 paid into Court, and costs.

The defendant, when she heard the verdict, remarked that she was not willing to pay costs.

The plaintiff proved his case, and his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, less the value of the \$165 paid into Court, and costs.

The defendant, when she heard the verdict, remarked that she was not willing to pay costs.

The plaintiff proved his case, and his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, less the value of the \$165 paid into Court, and costs.

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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

DEPARTURE FOR NANKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Shanghai, 5th August.
Viceroy Chang Jen-chun will leave for Nanking by train to-morrow (the 6th inst.).

HEUNG-CHOW.

A FREE PORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th August.

H.E. Ko Yu-him has telegraphed to the Waiwupu urging that Heungchow, near Macao, be declared a free port.

The Waiwupu has not yet replied to the representation.

It will be remembered that as a result of the Macao Boundary Incident the people of Kwangtung had decided to open a Chinese port at Heungchow, near Macao. The British Consul at Canton has just written to the Viceroy inquiring whether steamers will be allowed to go there, from Hongkong, and Macao and asking for a copy of the regulations of the port. The Viceroy has replied that no regulations have as yet been drawn up, and that he will not be able to say whether steamers will be allowed to ply between there and Hongkong, or Macao until the regulations have been settled and the directions of the Wai-wu-pu are known.—*Shanghai Times*.

THE LOK-TUNG RAILWAY.

RUSSIAN OFFER DECLINED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th August.

The Russian Minister called at the office of the Waiwupu and insisted on China obtaining a loan from Russia for the construction of the Lok-tung Railway.

The Waiwupu has declined to accept the offer with thanks.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO KONGMOON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th August.

The directors of the Sunning Railway have wired to the Ministry of Posts and Communications for permission to extend the line to Kongmoon.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has acceded to the request.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

DATE OF EXAMINATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th August.

The Waiwupu and the Board of Education have fixed the 20th day of the 7th moon for holding an examination of students to be sent to the United States of America.

Students must be of 15 to 20 years of age and must pass an examination both in the Chinese and English languages before they will be qualified for selection.

VICEROY SIK LIANG.

DESIRE TRANSFER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th August.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has sent in a memorial urging that he be allowed to exchange posts with Chiu Yee-shun, Viceroy of Szechuan.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th August.

Viceroy Tuan Fang is to leave Peking to-day for his new post.

His Excellency is to take over the seals of the new Viceroyalty on the 7th inst.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 12.35 p.m. to-day—
6th August, 11.50 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over or near Naha inclosing Northward.Brief particulars have reached Tientsin (says the *China Times*) of the suicide on Sunday last (July 25) of Mr. C. F. Edwards, locomotive superintendent on the L. C. Tao-ching, Railways. Mr. Edwards shot himself, and it is ascertained that he was led to do this by mental aberration due to the great heat. Mr. Edwards had been in China only some seven or eight months. He has left a widow and son, both of whom are with him at the time of his death.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The net profit of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the half-year just ended amounts to Y137,033 after deduction Y68,000 for the reserve for insurance of vessels, equal to a little over 4 per cent. of their existing value; Y335,030 for the reserve against repairs, equal to a little over 5 per cent. of their value; and Y343,000 for the reserve against depreciation. Adding the surplus brought over, the total is Y915,147, which will be disposed of as follows:—

Reserve	Y 9,000
Bonuses for officials	29,000
Dividend (6 per cent. per annum)	49,500
Carried forward	362,147

Total Y 195,5147

In introducing the report and accounts at the general meeting last week, Mr. Nakabashi, the president, said that trade had not entirely emerged from the depression, and the marine transport business was still slack. The opening in Europe of a market for beans produced in Manchuria furnished cargo for the homeward voyage of European vessels coming out. This resulted in an advance in the freightage of coal carried by those vessels to Hongkong, and Singapore from Japan, followed by an advance in the freightage of coal between Japanese ports, which caused an all-round increase in the carriage on general cargo. Owing to the successful harvest of rice last year, the cargo and passenger traffic in the coastal trade showed an increase, but competitors having appeared in the Inland Sea and Kishu traffic, the revenue from was less satisfactory than for the first half of last year, though the result was better than the second half. The Keelung, Saito, Shimonoseki, Kagoshima, Inland Sea, Kochi, Tokushima and Atsuta lines had each realised fairly good receipts. Since April last a marked increase has been shown in the cargo of new sugar on the Osaka and Luchu-line via Oshima, in consequence of the new law for the reduction of tax on sugar produced in Luchu and Oshima, and the company had to make use of outside steamers, nearly double the amount of freight being realised on this line. The result of the Formosa line was also satisfactory. The successful harvest of sugar cane in South Formosa and the satisfactory result of the produce industry furnished large shipments of sugar, while a fairly good shipment of rice was also seen. This gave more employment to steamers than had been anticipated, while cargo shipped from Japan also increased with the development of the island year by year. The service to the west coast of Korea was unsatisfactory in consequence of the depression of trade in the peninsula and the railway competition, but the service to the north-east coast secured a fairly good return from freight and passengers. Each steamer on the Dairen line obtained full cargo on its homeward voyage in consequence of the abundant harvest of beans in China; but freights were low, so that the result of the working was unsatisfactory, while, further, little cargo was obtained on the outward voyage. The working of the Tientsin line was unsatisfactory.

In consequence of the low price of silver and of the Chinese boycott, both cargo and passengers on the South China line showed a decrease. A slight increase was seen in the cargo during the tea season, but the result was less satisfactory than for the corresponding period of last year. Of the Japan Sea services, the Vladivostok line was seriously affected by the closing of Vladivostok as a free port, and the depression of trade, reached its climax towards the end of April. However, in May the season for the shipment of vegetables and onions from Japan having opened, and the passenger traffic not having declined to any appreciable extent, the revenue was not less than for the corresponding period of last year.

In the period under review, a revival was seen only on the services plying in the near seas, but the revival was not sufficient to warrant the company taking an optimistic view of the prospects. The dawn of a real revival could not be expected before all economic circumstances had assumed a favourable aspect. Economy in expenditure had been strictly kept in view during the period, as shown in the accounts, so that the general result was satisfactory in view of the depression of trade. The number of vessels used by the company during the period was 120, with an aggregate tonnage of 140,598, distributed over 44 lines. The total number of passengers carried was 1,114,367 and the total packages of cargo 14,717,675, realising a total revenue of Y4,826,467, which, with sundry receipts, made a gross total of Y6,055,61. Compared with the preceding period there was an increase in the total revenue of Y194,040, and of Y48,755 on the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

Referring to the American service of the company opened during the period, Mr. Nakabashi said that steamers on that line had obtained full cargo-on-bulk voyages. As the result of the increase in railway rates in America, it appeared that cargo was being sent via Suez, but the Pacific route being shorter, such a practice was unlikely to continue. It had been arranged the cost of four out of six steamers ordered or to be ordered for the American line should be drawn from the reserve fund. Of the steamers ordered, two were completed and had been taken delivery of by the company. The third vessel was expected to be completed at the end of the year or early next year, and the fourth in March next. The construction of the two remaining vessels would be decided on at the next general meeting, and ways and means for the fund for that purpose were now being considered.

A COOLIE, who is believed to be named Wong Ah Wu, and who is wanted with two others by the Chinese Government for an armed robbery, which he was alleged to have committed in the interior some months ago, swore that his name was not Wong Wu. "If I were Wong Ah Wu," he added during the hearing of the case in the Police Court, this afternoon, "I would rather be hanged."

A TRIP THROUGH KOREA.

Mr. E. S. Little has recently returned from an extensive tour through Korea and Manchuria. He reports that in the former country Japanese domination is now absolutely undisguised. Korea being treated politically as an integral part of Japan. All foreign intercourse through foreign Consuls, on Korean matters, is now conducted with the Japanese Residency, and in no case do foreign officials come into contact with Korean officials in connexion with the country's affairs.

When discussing commercial and political matters with Koreans, Mr. Little found that many of them seemed to be looking fondly towards China. They said that little as they liked the Chinese in former days they liked the Japanese less, and there was now a tendency among many of them to emphasise the fact that Koreans and Chinese were really one in their ideas and institutions. Of course China is a weak need to lean upon, and no substantial help can be expected from that quarter.

The crops in Korea and Manchuria Mr. Little found to be in excellent condition, and as the enormous export of cereals is putting a good deal of ready money into the hands of the people, the first sign of a revival of trade ought to come from the North.

FLOODS.

During Mr. Little's journey in Korea the Yalu and Anju Rivers were both swollen to an enormous extent by floods. The Anju, usually a small stream, was over a mile in width, and Mr. Little says that he has never seen the waters of the Yellow River, even when in flood, more terrific and amazing than the Anju on this occasion. The train by which he travelled pulled up at the side of the bridge across the Anju, and waited for two hours to see whether it would stand, or collapse, and finally crawled across the river at a snail's pace. When he reached New Wuju he found the Yalu in an even worse condition. The passage across occupied over half an hour in the launch and the surface of the river was covered with foam, logs and drift-wood, through which the little boat had to make its way at imminent risk to its propellers. Several Chinese were to be seen swimming off from the bank into a current running at nine knots an hour, in the hope of being able to capture a log, and quite a number of the men were drowned in the attempt to reach their objective.

JAPANESE AT ANTUNG.

The Chinese portion of Antung was entirely under water, and the only means of getting through the streets was by taking a sampan. The Japanese quarter, which is on higher and better selected ground, was free from water. Japanese have acquired practically all the available land on the river front, and also the land right back to, and including the range of hills visible from the river. There was no evidence of the presence of any Japanese police or troops in connection with the recent lumber trouble. The Japanese, of course, control the lumber on the Korean side, but a great many rafters come down from the Chinese side of the Yalu, and they want to control that as well. As a compromise, the Chinese lumber merchants, who advance money to the raftsmen on their cargoes, suggested that the latter should pay Japanese 10 per cent., but such a preposterous proposal was naturally refused by the Chinese lumbermen. It was refused also by the Japanese concerned, who are said to have demanded a payment of 20 per cent. Mr. Little sailed for nearly two miles up the Yalu River, passing the scene of the recent disturbances between the Japanese and Chinese lumbermen. It is only about one mile above Antung. Until the present dispute is settled the lumber trade is at a standstill. The Chinese raftsmen refuse to sell to the Japanese, who will not allow them to sell to anyone else, and the Chinese merchants will not do business until a settlement is reached.

THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

From Antung Mr. Little proceeded to Mukden by the military railway. The distance is just under two hundred miles, and the journey occupied two days. The railway is of narrow gauge, and very light construction, and Baldwin locomotives are used. Except for a short distance out of Antung, and another small stage before Mukden the entire journey through mountains, and it is therefore a beautiful trip for scenery. The railway climbs painfully up the mountain sides to the summits, and in one place, owing to the zig-zags necessary to cross a mountain, there are seven tracks, one above the other. The slow rate at which the train proceeds may be judged when it is stated that at one point the engine driver left his engine, and ran in front of it to a curve. Having seen that the line was clear he waited until the train overtook him and then jumped on board again. The bridges along the line are small wooden structures, some of them exceedingly high above the water. Cars are frequently jumping the track, which is insecure, and most unsafe, so fact there is considerable danger attending the trip. The Japanese demand to reconstruct the line, and put it into proper working order appears, therefore, reasonable, and necessary.

Chinese guards were stationed at various places along the line, and also members of the semi-military police force, but everything was quiet.

Food is not supplied on the train. At Tsoho, where the journey is broken for the night, there is a small Japanese inn. At Tairen, where Mr. Little stopped on his way back, the wharves were crowded with cargo, and it was claimed that last year had been an exceedingly good year for trade.—*N. C. D.* *News*.

At the instance of Inspector Dymond, of Aberdeen Police Station, a coolie was charged before Mr. F. A. Heselton, in the Police Court, to-day, with dealing in lottery tickets—an offence contrary to the Gambling Ordinance. A number of the tickets were found on the person of the defendant and he was ordered to pay a fine of \$15—the alternative being a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadgorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

Business continues on much the same lines as when we wrote last, with very few changes to report.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 21st instant, at noon. The transfer books of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 9th, to Saturday, the 21st instant.

Banks.—A further improvement in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks has taken place and after sales at \$1,024 during the early part of the week rates have changed hands at \$1,020, at which rate the market closes strong. The London price has risen to £1.04. Nationals continue at \$1.05.

Marine Insurances.—A small lot of Canton has been sold at \$100. North China are firm and buyers offer Tls. 120. Unions have strengthened to \$840, at which rate they have been placed and more are wanted. Yangtze are quoted \$135 in Shanghai.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires, after small sales at \$1.51, are offering at \$1.60. Hongkong Fires are unchanged at \$145.

Shipping.—Chiong and Manilas and Douglasses remain neglected and without business to report. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boats are steady at \$33 after sales. Indo-Chinas have not been so far as we know. The Shanghai rate is Tls. 43, while in London they are quoted £1.15 for preferred and £1 for the deferred shares. Shell Transport have declined to 70, but there are buyers at the rate. Star Ferries, old and new, are unaltered and without business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars have maintained their position, and further sales have taken place at \$1.42. Luroons have strengthened to \$18, at which rate sales have been effected. Perak Sugars are quoted for at Tls. 270.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are again on offer at Tls. 18.10. Raubs are weak and obtainable at \$8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves, after sales at \$8, are firmer and can be sold at \$59. Whampoa Docks are quiet at \$62. Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 78, at which rate sellers prevail in the North. Hongkew Wharves are slightly firmer and quoted for at Tls. 148.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels, old and new, issue at \$74, while the new shares have been sold at \$44. Hongkong Lands are wanted at \$102, ex interim dividend of \$1 per share paid on the 3rd inst. Humphreys Estates are still in request at \$92. West Points are quiet at \$44 ex interim dividend of \$1 per share paid on the 3rd inst.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at \$8. Ewos have buyers at Tls. 134. According to latest mail advices to hand changes in other Northern Mills are as follows:—Internationals Tls. 89, Lau Kung Mows Tls. 108 buyers, and Socheas Tls. 4071 sales. Miscellaneous.—China Borosols have been sold at \$1.33 and \$1.37. Hongkong Electric are firm and inquired for at \$1.01. Sales have been effected of China Light and Power at \$6.60 and Green Island Cements \$5.80. Dairy Farms have changed hands at \$1.61. Steam Laundrys fetched \$3.1. Langkats are a weak market in the North, with sales at Tls. 995. A drop in Sumatras has taken place, but at the close buyers prevail at Tls. 143.

Rubbers.—The prices of Rubber stocks have again been well maintained during the week and in many instances show considerable advances, closing generally with a hardening tendency. Anglo-Malays have advanced to £7.10, and Castledene to £3.1.10. Ragalas have shown a smart rise in view of negotiations now pending with regard to the purchase of the Company by a London Syndicate, and \$1.51 (Singapore) has been quoted, but there are sellers at this rate. Kuala Lumpur are firm at £2.12.6. Lingis are reported £1.2.3 buyers; while Ledbury are in demand at £2.10.6.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is £1.01 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74.

Dividends Payable.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks: Interim of £1 per share payable on the 1st inst.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boats: Interim of £1.4 per share on 14/7/1909, payable at the 10th inst.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks: Interim of £1 per share on 14/7/1909, payable on the 23rd inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for forward Settlements:—

August Settlement 30th August.

September " 29th September.

October " 29th October.

November " 29th November.

December " 29th December.

A RASCAL CAUGHT.

SENT TO GAOL FOR LARCENIES.

Some time ago an Italian contractor working at the Kowloon-Canton Railway, reported to the Yau-mai-ti police that he had lost \$300 in cash, a gold watch, and a large quantity of clothing, which were removed from his house at Yau-mai-ti during his absence. At about the same time a Roman Catholic priest, also residing in the same district, told the police that a picture, worth about \$10, had been stolen from his room. The police investigated the matter very carefully, and yesterday they succeeded in recovering part of the stolen property—the picture, the gold watch, and some of the clothing—in various pawnshops. A coolie was arrested by the police as the man who went about Kowloon some time back stealing bicycles and pramulabulators. He was charged on two counts of theft in the Police Court, this morning, and sentenced to three months' hard labour on each charge.

To-day's Advertisements.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

EMPEROR LINE.

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, or 12 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".
SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".
SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.
"MONTEAGLE".
SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH.

From Quebec.
"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN".
FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.
"ALLAN LINE".
FRIDAY, OCT. 1ST.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.
"Monteagle" connects with Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with "Atlantic Mail Steamer" as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 22 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian-Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian-Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missions, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "Oce Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43.

Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. UKADI JOHN, General Agent, Co.,

Corner Fader Street and Praya (opposite Blaikie Pier).

11.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For Steamship On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUNHSANG SATURDAY, 7th Aug., 3 P.M.
CHINWANTAO S'GAPORE SUNDAY, 8th Aug., Daylight
SHANGHAI BAHSANG SUNDAY, 8th Aug., Daylight
KOB CHUNHSANG TUESDAY, 10th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA YUENSANG FRIDAY, 13th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE } FOOG-SANG TUESDAY, 24th Aug., Noon.
& MOJI }

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kunhsang", "Nanhsang" and "Yokohama" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation, for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantze, Chon, Tien, in & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Dutu, Simporua, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 61
Hongkong 6th August 1909.

General Manager.

16.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS: TO SAIL

AMOV, NINGPO & SHANGHAI INGPO 7th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI CHENHAN 8th Aug., Daylight
MANILA TAMING 10th Aug., 3 P.M.
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG NANCHANG 10th Aug., 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO SUNGKANG 10th Aug., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN KUBIHOW 11th Aug., 4 P.M.
SAMARAK & SOURABAYA SHANTUNG 12th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ANHUI 12th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI LINAN 13th Aug., Daylight.
MANILA TEAM 17th Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL CHANGSHA 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI CHINHUA 19th Aug., 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinhsang,) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon; leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of re-shipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 66.

AGENTS.

6th August, 1909.

17.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Capacity.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	8540	R. W. Almond.	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	8540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 15th Aug., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOWNS & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI,
KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and
SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU 5,000 tons gross SAIL 30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU 5,000 " 26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU 5,000 " 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

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Hongkong, 29th July, 1909.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, with transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO): Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada; also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For Steamers Tons Leaves

TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, "SEATTLE MARU" 6,178. SATURDAY, 28th Aug., 1909.

HAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKO-MAHAMA.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

158

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For Steamers Leaves

SWATOW, AMOV & TAMSUI DAIJIN MARU SUNDAY, 8th Aug., 1909.

Captain Y. Kaburaki at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI Via SWATOW, "BUJUN MARU" THURSDAY, 12th August, 1909.

AMOV and FOOCHOW Captain Y. Fusco at 10 A.M.

A special reduction of 20% on 1st and 2nd Class Fare to Foochow will be made during the months of August and September.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the G. & J. Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [159]

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES. 1909

MARSEILLES, LONDON, AWA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.

AND ANTWERP Via Capt. A. Keith, Tons 6500

SINGAPORE, PENANG, TAMBA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept., at Daylight.

COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. Capt. G. H. Butler, Tons 6500

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, S KAGA MARU, TUESDAY, 17th Sept., at 4 p.m.

Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, HAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKO-MAHAMA, SHINANO MARU, TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.

KATCIHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA. Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6500

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, NIKKO MARU, FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.

Via MANILA, THURSDAY, NIKKO MARU, Tons 6000

ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE. Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000

KOBE and YOKOHAMA, MIYASAKI MARU, FRIDAY, 27th Sept., at 5 p.m.

Capt. T. Murai, Tons 9000

NAGASAKI, KOBE and KUMANO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.

YOKOHAMA. Capt. W. Windeler, Tons 6000

SHANGHAI and KOBE, YEBOSHII MARU, FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.

Capt. B. Koo, Tons 4500

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, TOTOMI MARU, MONDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon.

AND COLOMBO. Capt. R. Smith, Tons 4000

Cargo only.

Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

159

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

160

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

S.S. "Kamome" calls at Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Cape's Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1909.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/8 73/16

Do. demand 1/8

Do. 4 months' sight 1/9

France—Bank T.T. 2/18

America—Bank T.T. 4/2

Germany—Bank T.T. 1/71

India T.T. 1/31

Do. demand 1/31

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 74

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H. K. Sto. 74

Japan—Bank T.T. 84

Java—Bank T.T. 104

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 1/9

6 months' sight L/C. 1/9

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York. 45

4 months' sight 4/2

30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne. 1/9

4 months' sight France. 2/24

6 months' sight Germany. 1/81

Bar Silver. 234

Bank of England rate. 24/1

Sovereign. 11/47

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 6th at 11.55 a.m.—Except over S.W. Japan where the barometer has fallen quickly, changes of pressure are slight.

The depression to the E. of the Loochoos appears to be moving slowly northwards.

Pressure remains high over N. China and N.E. Japan, and now lower over the S. part of the China Sea.

Light to moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, variable winds, light to moderate; thunder showers.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Asia, Br. ss., 2,452, Harry Gaukroger, 6th Aug., San Francisco 10th July, Honolulu 17th, Yokohama 20th, Kobe 30th, Nagasaki 1st Aug., and Shanghai 4th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Coblenz, Ger. ss., 100, H. Raesener, 6th Aug., Kuching 2nd Aug., Ballast.—M. & Co.

Hainan, Br. ss., 616, J. W. Evans, 6th Aug., Swatow 4th Aug., Gen.—P. M. & Co.

Totomi Maru, Jap. ss., 1,464, R. Smith, 6th Aug.—Kobe via Moji 31st July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chunshang, Br. ss., 1,418, W. E. Sawyer, 6th Aug.—Canton 5th Aug., Ballast.—J. M. & Co.

Delhi, Br. ss., 4,78, G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., 6th Aug.—Shanghai 3rd Aug., Mails and Gen.—P. O. S. Co.

Arratoon Apcar, Br. ss., 2,031, A. Stewart, 6th Aug.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 1st Aug., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Glenesk, Br. ss., 2,275, J. Rafferty, 6th Aug.—Hawke 30th July, Gen.—McG. Bros. & Gow.

Ischia, Ital. ss., 2,480, G. Belisito, 5th Aug.—Bombay 18th July, and Singapore 31st, Gen.—C. & Co.

Glenloge, Br. ss., 3,399, W. H. Paddle, 6th Aug.—Singapore 1st Aug., Gen.—Seang Tak Hoog.

Clearances at the Harbour Offices.

Hainan, for Swatow.

Kongswai, for Hainan.

Delhi, for Singapore.

Glenesk, for Singapore.

Departures.

Aug. 6.

Yawata Maru, for Australian Ports.

Kongswai, for Bangkok.

Suhu Maru, for Swatow.

Perflos, for Nagasaki.

Mandai, for Sasebo.

Burke Maru, for Wakayamatsu.

Hainan, for Swatow.

Yanning, for Chinkiang.

Eclopia, for Whampoa.

Ihak, for Canton.

Chinan, for Canton.

Nanchang, for Canton.

Foshing, for Ningpo.

Loongtai, for Manila.

Hikachi Maru, for Japan.

Passengers arrived.

Per Hainan, from Swatow—Mr. Jackson, and 30 Chinese.

Per Asia, from San Francisco, &c. for Hongkong—Capt. A. Lockett, Mrs. Geo. F. Miller, Messrs. Eng. Hook Fong, F. D. Pillat, Miss Mable Bibb, Mrs. Kaiherny Spencer, Mr. Ching-Sing, Miss R. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Doug Wleg and infant, Messrs. Shan Hong, J. E. Freese, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Marsell, Mrs. F. M. Hamilton, Mr. J. R. de Aldecon, and Mrs. Ida Bloom and servant, for Manila—Capt. G. W. Martin, Mr. G. F. Lloyd, Mrs. G. W. Wright, and 20 Chinese.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000}	\$2,006,334	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8—\$6,024	48% \$1,020 buyers London £94
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,009 \$150,000}	\$10,323	£2 (London 3/6) for 1903	... \$57 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$235,575 \$411,900 \$185,000}	none	£14 for 1907	74% \$190 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£25	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,777 \$5,000,000}	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	58% Tls. 120 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$108,148 \$105,349 \$68,469 \$1,000,000 \$304,473 \$159,614 \$1,000,000 \$438,668 \$18,802}	\$8,464,931	{ Final of 5/- making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	58% \$840 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$304,473 \$159,614 \$1,000,000 \$304,473 \$18,802}	37,7,637	£12 and bonus £3 for 1907	76% \$235
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$304,473 \$18,802}	\$375,341	£6 and bonus £2 for 1907	76% \$116 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,438,173	\$868,711	£27 for 1907	8% \$345 buyers
SHIPPIING.							
China and Manili Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$39,667 \$30,000 \$79,428 \$35,344 \$10,000 \$40,000 \$200,000 \$16,000 \$48,083}	51,035	£1 for 1906 2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	... 7% \$36
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	Nil.	21,079	Final of 1/4 making \$4 for 1908	74% \$33 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$304,473 \$159,614 \$1,000,000 \$304,473 \$18,802}	\$13,755	{ £1 for 1907 on Preferencia shares only @ ex 1/11/16—\$1. 15/- Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for 2/6/1909	... \$62 sellers 70/- buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$304,473 \$159,614 \$1,000,000 \$304,473 \$18,802}	\$68,817	£1/- for year ending 10.4.1909	4% \$26 ss. and b.
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$10,000	\$3,121	£0.50/- for year ending 10.4.1909	31% \$151 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000			
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	Dr. 55,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	38% \$1421
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. 3135,823	\$3 for 1897	... \$18 ss. and b.
Peak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 38 for year ending 31.8.08	... Tls. 270 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,180}	£11,556	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7% \$18 ss. and b.
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£14,871	Dr. £1,191	No. 12 of £1—48 cents	... \$64 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Peacock (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$48,9 6	Dr. 57,431	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	... \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,50,000 \$26,800 \$40,000 \$37,193 \$200,000}	\$10,103	Final of \$1 1/4 making \$3 1/4 for 1907	... \$59 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 1,000,000	\$18,708	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12% \$62
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257	Tls. 6,116	Final of Tls. 2/- for year ending 31.4.09	64% Tls. 784 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 155,000}	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	64% Tls. 148 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 \$1,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 4,234	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	58% Tls. 1041 b.
General Stores, Limited	17,000	£1	£1	\$10,000	\$24,014	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	... \$18 ss. and b.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	£100	£100	\$16,975	\$895	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	61% \$102 ss. and b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$26,475	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	64% \$91 sales
Humphrys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$21,171	\$5,146	60 cents for 1908	5% \$30
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1/- for 1908	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	70,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,423,045 Tls. 300,000}	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 5 for account 1909	61% Tls. 118 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	31,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	81% \$44 ex div.
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 41,919}	ls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	43% Tls. 1341 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	39,553	50 cents for year ending 31.10.08	6% \$8 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	Tls. 90
Lion-king-mew Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	Tls. 112.
Say Chas Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 5,921	Tls. 50 for 1908	Tls. 403 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£1/2	£1/2	£1,500	£4,648	1/10 per share for 1907—1.037	10% \$132
Ghala-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	\$40,000	Nil.	£1.20 or 1908—	8% \$133
Ghala Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	none	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.1.08	67% \$670 sellers
Ghala Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	\$100,000	\$1,407	80 cents for 1208	50% \$60
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£2	£2	\$10,000	£48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	\$141 buyers
Gredu Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	\$18,000	£48	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	\$80 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	\$5,000	£7,750	80 cents for year, ending 31.12.08	\$124 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,195	\$1 and bonus—20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6% \$195 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	\$150,000	\$7,616	Final of \$1 1/2 per share making \$19 for 1908	12% \$74
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	\$20,000	\$1,795	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	81% \$105 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Boven-en Landbouwzaaitoelte in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 147,500 Tls. 63,014}	Tls. 316,882	and Quarterly div. of Tls. 12/- for account 1909	4% \$142 sales
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	\$10,000	\$1,204	80 cents on fully paid share and 8 cents on	6% \$73 sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	£10	£10	none	£1,640	\$1 per share for year ending 30.4.09	3% \$58
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	£10	£10	none	None		...
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000}	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	44% \$133 sales
South China Moring Post, Limited	6,000	£15	£15	none	Dr. \$5,602	None	82% \$134 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	£5	£5	none	\$235	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	5% \$135 sales
Yates Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	none	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6% \$136 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$35,000	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10,800 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07}	64% \$870 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	£10	£10	\$100,000	\$2,623	Final of 30 cents for 1908	64% \$870 sales
William Powell, Limited	1,15,000	£7	£7	none	\$3,95	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	64% \$870 sales
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,500	£1	£1	none	30% £6/- per share for year 1908	...	£7,10/-
Do. do. (partly paid)	103,520	£1	£1	none	25% for year ending 31.3.09	...	£7,5
Bukowin Rubber Estate, Limited	112,000</td						

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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BIRTHS.
On June 28, 1909, at Sians, to Dr. and Mrs. H. Stanley Jenkins, a daughter (Margaret Winifred).
On July 20, 1909, at Kulin, China, to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor, a son.
On July 26, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Evelyn, a son.
On July 26, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, a daughter.
On July 28, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of Ronald N. I. Macleod, of a son.
On Wednesday, July 29, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of R. J. Bowerman, a son.
On July 31, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of George Michael Billings, of a daughter.
On August 1, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of W. A. Moore, of a daughter.
On August 1, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Arnold, a son.
On August 2, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bignell, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 24, at Watford, V. P. Kitchen, M. A. Cant b., to Phyllis, youngest daughter of George B. Dodwell.
On July 24, 1909, at Shanghai, Thomas Daniel, second son of C. C. Gram, formerly of the Customs service, Shanghai, to Barbara Primrose, eldest daughter of Geo. Pearson, of China Merchants' S. N. Co.
On July 30, 1909, at Streatham, William Alexander Fortescue, youngest son of Frederick Halliley of Kandy, Ceylon, to Margaret Elsie, eldest daughter of Dr. Addison Darling, of Shanghai, and Mrs. Darling, 105 Hopton Road, Streatham, London.

DEATHS.

On July 2, 1909, at London, John George Barkley, late of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.
On July 24th, at Daitotei, North Formosa, ARTHUR FREDERICK GARDINER, aged 44 years, only surviving son of Colonel Thomas George Gardiner, late 3rd Foot (The Buffs) Twickenham, Middlesex.
On July 28, 1909, at Shanghai, James Ingram Taylor, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Taylor, aged 11 months.
On July 30, 1909, at Shanghai, Wynn Karl, chief officer of the S.S. Hudson of the Standard Oil Co., aged 55 years.
LEMME.—On August 5th, at Balmain, Sydney, N.S.W., Mrs. F. LEMME, Sr., mother of John Lemme, Architect. By telegraph.

The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1909.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(2nd August.)

The very lengthy series of documents which we published on Saturday relative to the progress of the Hongkong University scheme affords abundant evidence that the committee appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the endowment fund have been working earnestly to achieve the end in view. They have gone to the utmost trouble to interest the wealthy Chinese merchants in the project and the response up to the present time has been extremely satisfactory. In part this has been due to the enthusiastic support of the late Viceroy of Canton. His Excellency Chang Jen-chun, who himself contributed two lakhs of dollars in aid of the fund and has, moreover, intimated that in all likelihood a similar amount will be forthcoming from the gentry and merchants

especially as the Home Government has declined to make any contribution to the scheme while the Government at Peking is only represented so far by a subscription of some \$14,000. Then there is the question of free students. According to the rules it is proposed that "Subscribers of \$10,000 to the Endowment Fund may have one scholar at a time at the University without payment of fee (or alternatively without payment for board) provided he is duly qualified by passing the entrance examination." The privilege lapses during any period that no such free scholar is at the University. For each additional \$10,000 another scholar may be nominated on the same conditions up to a maximum of four: provided that the total number of scholars who are admitted without fees (or without payment for board) shall not at present exceed 50. Then there is the further proviso that "On the death of a donor entitled to nominate one or more scholars under the above conditions, the right of nomination may be exercised by his legal heir or representative, provided that the name of such heir or representative shall be notified to the Court within a year of the death of the donor. Failing such notification the right of nomination shall lapse to the Court who may exercise it or not at their discretion." Now what we should like to know is whether that means that the donor of \$10,000 will be entitled to have one free scholar attending the University during his lifetime and that thereafter the privilege or right will descend to his heirs? If so, the idea is preposterous. If the cost of tuition is estimated at \$300 per annum, or, alternatively, the cost of board is placed at the same figure, it would not take very many years before the donor had worked off his donation, which in such an event would merely be in the nature of an investing transaction, and not a gift in the proper sense at all. With regard to the composition of the administrative body we are told that the proposal is to have a University Court of 24 or 30 members altogether ridiculous. The resolution on the subject says: "The Court under the presidency of the chancellor shall consist of about 24 members—in addition to such life members as may be created by the operation of resolution, and of such other life members as may be nominated by a two-thirds majority of the Court and approved by the chancellor. Life members will be entitled to vote." Why the Court will be twice the size of the Legislative Council and may very easily be three times as big. The members will be falling over each other in order to get a place at these mass meetings. The next done will be anything like in proportion to the multitude of counsellors. What reason, for example, is there that the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Director of Public Works should be members of the Court. Both these officials are overworked as it is and yet they are to have their already onerous duties increased by having to attend University meetings. By all means let the two bishops have seats at the Court table for they are sure to add to the gaiety of the proceedings. The Council, also, is to be a fairly large body, consisting of 17 or 18 members. At this rate we shall all be members of the Court or the Council at some time or another. We admire the proposal—that the final examinations should be carried through by the Senate of London University and trust that negotiations to this end may prove successful. Of course, our remarks are made in no spirit of antagonism. What we want to see is that the University is started on a sound basis so that its progress may be uninterrupted and not liable to be burdened by vexatious rules, and now that success from the monetary standpoint is assured the sooner a beginning is made with the outer shell of the building the better it will be for all concerned.

HOLIDAYS IN JAPAN.

(3rd August.)

Certain correspondence and articles which have lately appeared in the vernacular press of Japan on the subject of official vacation should prove of interest in both commercial and official circles in Hongkong, if only to show that there is a feeling of irritation that the official class should be specially favoured when the man of business and his assistants have to toil and toil no matter what the weather. For example, yesterday was a bank holiday, but how many commercial firms were in a position to close up for the entire day and even if they had done so it is doubtful whether the assistants would have greatly appreciated the doubtful pleasure of remaining away from their usual places, unless, of course, they were burdened with funds sufficient to carry them to salubrious Macao or the New Territories. But it is not the question of bank holidays that is agitating the Japanese newspapers. It is the prolonged holiday season from July to September which is granted to officials. We learn from the *Nippon* that during the period in question all officials are entitled to vacations of one month in turn, and those of them who are in attendance at the offices are entitled to leave at noon. The *Nippon* fails to understand why in these busy days the officials alone are able to spare time for a month's holiday and a further month of half-holidays. The journal considers that the European maxim, "Work hard and play hard" is quite reasonable, and if the officials worked very hard for the rest of the year it would not judge them their playtime during the summer, but, as compared with business men, it considers that the officials enjoy comparative leisure all the year round. Moreover, throughout the twelve months the officials are able to leave their offices at noon

on Saturday. The consequence is, says the *Nippon*, that on Saturday afternoons and during the long vacation the public is constantly put to much inconvenience. We are not clear whether these lengthy vacations are enjoyed by all Japanese officials or only by a section of the heads of departments, but the point is immaterial, the important fact being that our contemporary objects even to the usual Saturday afternoon holiday, which is common in most offices in Great Britain and America, the only sufferers who fail to obtain this advantage being shopkeepers, assistants and those employed at places of public resort. Although the officials are thus privileged they complain that their salaries compare unfavourably with the incomes of business men. From the *Nippon*'s point of view, this complaint is unreasonable, since, apart from the question of ability, business men work far harder than the officials. If, however, the system of allowing a month's vacation per head was abolished, the number of officials could be reduced, and—in that case, an increase of salaries would be both possible and proper. The journal concludes by declaring that it can see no reason why the official class should be especially favoured in the matter of vacations, and urges that if the long holiday can not be put an end to this year it should be abolished next year. It is rather amusing to find that Japanese officials, to the indignation of the Japanese press, complain that their salaries are inadequate and not at all commensurate with the work done. Was there ever an official—or a civilian for that matter—the world over who was content with his salary, especially if he belonged to the upper grades? The petty official, of course, is powerless in this matter. Whatever he may think he has to keep his thoughts to himself or bear the brunt of contravening the regulations. Another paper, the *Nichi Nichi*, is even more outspoken in its remarks than the *Nippon*. Indeed from the tone of its comments we are inclined to think that there must be some ill-will of recent date between the press and the officials. We read that the *Nichi Nichi* in commenting on the proposed increase of official salaries, emphasizes the fact that officials work much less hard than business men. The journal proceeds to complain of the general attitude of the officials toward the public and declares that they are too frequently both discourteous and incompetent. Why the Court will be twice the size of the Legislative Council and may very easily be three times as big. The members will be falling over each other in order to get a place at these mass meetings. The next done will be anything like in proportion to the multitude of counsellors. What reason, for example, is there that the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Director of Public Works should be members of the Court. Both these officials are overworked as it is and yet they are to have their already onerous duties increased by having to attend University meetings. By all means let the two bishops have seats at the Court table for they are sure to add to the gaiety of the proceedings. The Council, also, is to be a fairly large body, consisting of 17 or 18 members. At this rate we shall all be members of the Court or the Council at some time or another. We admire the proposal—that the final examinations should be carried through by the Senate of London University and trust that negotiations to this end may prove successful. Of course, our remarks are made in no spirit of antagonism. What we want to see is that the University is started on a sound basis so that its progress may be uninterrupted and not liable to be burdened by vexatious rules, and now that success from the monetary standpoint is assured the sooner a beginning is made with the outer shell of the building the better it will be for all concerned.

FOREIGN TRADE IN CHINA.

As usual, the annual report on the foreign trade of China issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs, is couched in guarded language, the main feature being the enormous mass of figures included in the general statement. It must always strike the general reader who attempts to follow with what success he can the statistical accounts published by the Customs' Department of the Imperial Chinese Government that here is evidence indeed of laborious days spent in collecting the facts of China's commerce. There is no record work in this report, which is an outward and visible testimony to the ability of the staff which still calls Sir Robert Hart chief. It would be as impossible as it would probably prove uninteresting to a large number of readers to give the report for 1908 in full, but we may make extracts of those items which will appeal more or less specially to Hongkong. The first sentence to the effect that the total foreign trade of foreign goods in 1908, was 15.50 per cent, was contributed by most of the ports in these provinces: Swatow, however, stood aloof, and taken by itself showed a decrease of 20 per cent. In all other ports of the Empire the decline in foreign imports was general, but as the writer has already pointed out the fact that exports have increased and new industries

are being established are circumstances which afford the greatest promise for the future of the Empire. Truly it would seem that China is striving with might and main to take a leading share in the trade of the world.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S ILLNESS.

THE REGENTS' SOLICITUDE.

[By courtesy of the "Shaw Po".]

Peking, 29th July.

The Prince Regent sends some one every day to inquire after Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung's health.

JIM TIN-YUEN.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS.

[By courtesy of the "Shaw Po".]

Peking, 29th July.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications proposes to recommend Taotai Jim Tin-yuen for appointment as Commissioner of Railways with the Third Rank conferred on him.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A QUESTION OF TITLE.

[By courtesy of the "Shaw Po".]

Peking, 29th July.

The Ministry of War considers that the Army and Navy is under the control of the Emperor, as Commander-in-Chief.

Instructions have accordingly been issued to the Viceroy and Governors of all Provinces to the effect that, in future, they should not be designated Commanders-in-Chief so as to draw a line of distinction.

FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

THE REGENTS' INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the "Shaw Po".]

Peking, 29th July.

At an audience with the Prince Regent, His Imperial Highness made inquiries of Viceroy Tuan Fang concerning the famine relief funds, when Tuan Fang replied that the supervision of the relief measures was in the hands of Im, Ng, and other members of the gentry.

PRINCE CHING.

SEEKING RETIREMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shaw Po".]

Peking, 29th July.

Prince Ching has asked repeatedly to be allowed to resign.

The Prince Regent acquiesces in his desire to retire from the "Grand Council only when all existing vacancies in the Council shall have been filled up.

THE GAMBLING EVIL.

DRASTIC MEASURES PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Shaw Po".]

Peking, 29th July.

The Grand Council proposes to lay down the rule that Princes and officials, who may be found given up to the gambling vice, be recommended for instant dismissal from the Service.

DETECTIVE FORCE.

PROPOSED ORGANISATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shaw Po".]

Peking, 29th July.

It is proposed by the Grand Council to appoint Chang Yen-mao (of Kaiping Mine fame) to organise a detective force.

LUK CHIN-LUN.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

[By courtesy of the "Shaw Po".]

Peking, 29th July.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lun has recovered from his recent indisposition and has, accordingly, cancelled his leave of absence.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.
HEALTH IMPROVING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.
Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung is getting better.
There are hopes of his complete recovery.

DEFALCATIONS IN CHIHLI.

SCANDAL HUSHED UP.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.
With regard to the alleged misappropriation of public funds in the Chihli Province, Acting Viceroy Na Tung has decided not to denounce the officials implicated.

TUAN FANG AND TIEH LIANG.

A TIFF.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.
Some time ago Tuan Fang denounced Tieh Liang in strong terms.
Yesterday, the two officials, happening to meet each other at the residence of Prince Ching, there was a scuffle between them.

Prince Ching placated the irate officials by saying that both acted in the best interests of the nation; therefore, there should be no occasion for any differences between them.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A DEMAND.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.
There is no truth in the report that Chang Chih-tung has resigned his post as Superintendent-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

RECEIVING PARTING INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.
Viceroy Tuan Fang proposes to take his farewell instructions tomorrow.

Later.
An Imperial edict has been issued conferring on Tuan Fang the rank of the Third Order of the First Class.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

TIEH LIANG'S RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.
H. E. Tieh Liang has resigned his position as president of the Ministry of War.

It is proposed by the Central Government to offer the post to H. E. Yam Cheung, Chinese Minister to Berlin.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

TELEGRAM FROM THE WAIWUPU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.
The Waiwupu has telegraphed to H. E. Kao Erh Chien, the Special Commissioner, that the Conference with the Portuguese Commissioner, on the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao should not be held in Hongkong and that it would be more appropriate to hold its sittings at Macao.

The Foreign Ministry further directs that, after the boundary question has been settled in Macao, Commissioner Kao might proceed to Hongkong and there discuss the commercial question.

[Whatever the latter question may relate to, the foregoing telegram is not sufficiently explicit.—Ed. H. E. T.]

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

OFFICIAL CONTROL UNDESIRABLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.
The concessionaries of the Canton-Macao Railway have telegraphed to the Ministry of Posts and Communications representing that they would not recognise the appointment of any official superintendent general of the railway.

TANG SHAO-YI.

THE REGENTS' OBSERVATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.
The Prince Regent has informed the Grand Council that, although

Tang Shao-yi was instructed to inquire into the question of finance in his recent tour abroad, no memorandum on the subject has yet been submitted by him.

WANG TA-HSIEH.

MINISTER TO SWEDEN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.
It is proposed by the Grand Council to appoint Wang Ta-Hsieh Minister to Sweden in order to allay the feelings of the Kiangsu and Chekiang people.

DOWAGER EMPRESS FUNERAL.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.
The various Foreign Ministers in Peking have notified the Waiwupu that special representatives will be sent to China in the autumn to attend the funeral of the late Empress Dowager.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

PRINCE REGENT'S CONCERN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.
The day before yesterday, the Prince Regent instructed Tsai Cheuk and Hsu Shi-chang to go and inquire after the health of Chang Chih-tung.

NEW CANTON VICEROY.

ARRIVAL DELAYED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st August.
Owing to indisposition H. E. Yuan Shu-fun, Viceroy-designate of Canton, has postponed his departure for one week.

His Excellency will proceed to Nanking first to hold a conference with Viceroy Chang Jen-chun before starting for Canton.

VICEROY CHANG-JEN-CHUN.

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 3rd August.
Viceroy Chang Jen-chun arrived by the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Hsin Ming*. The official landing took place at noon to-day.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VICEROYS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.
The Board of Education has issued instructions to all the Viceroys and Governors to select students for education in the United States of America.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

HEALTH NOT IMPROVING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.
Chang Chih-tung's condition is becoming critical.

He is suffering from haemorrhage with intermitent fever and cold.

CHIENTAO DISPUTE.

CONCILIATION SUGGESTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.
The Japanese Minister called at the office of the Waiwupu and suggested that each country should yield a little in its respective attitude, so that negotiations regarding the Chientao Island dispute may be concluded at an early date.

FRENCH MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

APPOINTMENT OF CHINESE ATTACHE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.
The Ministry of War has deputed Lou Liang-yuen to proceed to France to attend the military manoeuvres.

TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.
Yesterday an Imperial decree was issued appointing Hsu Hsia-chang, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, as superintendent general of the railway.

TANG SHAO-YI.

THE REGENTS' OBSERVATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd August.
The Prince Regent has informed the Grand Council that, although

dent-general of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway, with Shun Wan-pui as assistant superintendent.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TO BE ENFORCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.
The Board of Education has decided to enforce compulsory education as soon as the Census is taken.

GAMBLING IN CANTON.

REVENUE HOW REPLACED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd August.
The Ministry of Finance has asked for the views of the Viceroy of Canton as to what revenues may be raised to replace that lost by the abolition of the gambling farms.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

NEW VICEROY TO REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.
A telegram has been despatched to H. E. Yuan Shu-fun, Viceroy-designate of Canton, by the Grand Council directing him to use his best endeavour to protect the interest of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co., to raise large funds, and to submit a detailed report on the working of the Company.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

ASSUMES DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.
Viceroy Tuan Fang has decided to proceed to his new post to-day.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT THE HAGUE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.
The British and American Ministers have notified that the next Opium Conference is to be held at The Hague.

TIBET.

REFORMS PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.
Lun-yu and Wen Tsung-yao, High Commissioners of Tibet, submitted a memorial some time ago urging that early steps be taken to convert Tibet into a Province and that men well versed in educational matters among the people.

GRAND COUNCIL.

INCREASE OF COUNSELLORS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.
The Grand Councilors are awaiting the return of Na Tung to the Grand Council in order to confer with him as to the advisability of increasing the number of Grand Councillors.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

REDEMPTION CONTEMPLATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th August.
It is proposed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to redeem the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The Ministry has already provided funds for the purpose.

FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

LARGE MORTALITY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Kin, 4th August.
There has been a heavy flood and the whole city is under water.

Over a thousand persons have been drowned.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

DEPARTURE FOR NANKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 5th August.
Viceroy Chang Jen-chun will leave for Nanking by train to-morrow (the 6th inst.).

HEUNG-CHOW.

A FREE PORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.
H. E. Ko Yuhim has telegraphed to the Waiwupu urging that Heungchow, near Macao, be declared a free port.

The Waiwupu has not yet replied to the representation.

It will be remembered that as a result of the Macao Boundary Incident the people of Kwangtung had decided to open a Chinese port at Heungchow, near Macao. The British Consul at Canton had just written to the Viceroy inquiring whether permission will be allowed to go there from Hongkong and Macao and asking for a copy of the regulations of the port. This Viceroy has replied that no regulations have as yet been drawn up and that he will be allowed to put in between four and five months or Macao until the regulations have been made and the direction of the Waiwupu are known.

Peking, 3rd August.
Yesterday an Imperial decree was issued appointing Hsu Hsia-chang, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, as superintendent general of the railway.

THE LOK-TUNG RAILWAY.

RUSSIAN OFFER DECLINED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.
The Russian Minister called at the office of the Waiwupu and insisted on China obtaining a loan from Russia for the construction of the Lok-tung Railway.

The Waiwupu has declined to accept the offer with thanks.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO KONGMOON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.
The directors of the Sunning Railway have wired to the Ministry of Posts and Communications for permission to extend the line to Kongmoon.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has acceded to the request.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

DATE OF EXAMINATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.
The Waiwupu and the Board of Education have fixed the 20th day of the 7th moon for holding an examination of students to be sent to the United States of America.

Students must be 15 to 20 years of age and must pass an examination both in the Chinese and English languages before they will be qualified for selection.

VICTIMS FOR AMERICA.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.
H. E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has sent in a memorial urging that he be allowed to exchange posts with Chiu Yee-shun, Viceroy of Szechuan.

VICEROY SIK LIANG.

DESIRERS TRANSFER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 5th August.
H. E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three

Hongkong University.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS PROMISED.

INTERESTING PAPERS.

We have received for publication the following further papers in connection with the Hongkong University scheme:—

The committee referred to in the memorandum entitled Hongkong University dated January, 1909, was appointed in that month and consists of the following gentlemen:—

Chairman.—The Governor. Members.—The Bishop of Victoria, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Registrar General, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Mr. Mody, the Director of Education, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Lau Chi Pak, and Mr. Clementi.

The Chinese members submitted the names of about 100 leading Chinese gentlemen (since increased by the addition of some others) to act as a sub-committee for the purpose of raising funds under the chairmanship of Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.C. This sub-committee has since held weekly meetings, and submitted various proposals which have been considered by the committee. They also made very careful translation of the Governor's appeal into Chinese and printed 10,000 copies at their own expense for circulation. They formed a corresponding committee for raising funds outside the Colony.

1st Meeting.—February 15th.

The committee met for the first time on February 15th when a large number of the Chinese sub-committees were present, and the Governor addressed them. There was no other business done.

2nd Meeting.—March 5th.

The committee discussed certain points brought forward by the sub-committee. A statement was made with the approval of the committee regarding the Chinese representation on the Governing Body; this has since been rescinded and replaced by Resolution of 18th June, 1909. (See resolution No. 6.)

It was resolved that the fees charged to students should not exceed \$300 per annum—maintenance being about the same.

It was guaranteed that, if the scheme did not fully, subscriptions should be returned. A statement was made to the effect that the standard of degrees would be equal to that of an English University.

3rd Meeting.—March 6th.

A resolution was passed granting to subscribers of \$300 and upwards certain privileges in proportion to the magnitude of the subscription, with a view to holding out inducements for subscribers. (See resolution No. 9.)

4th Meeting.—April 21st.

The chairman stated that:—"Any decision taken or views recorded by the committee are subject to revision—either by the committee itself, in the light of further information, or later by the Legislative Council when the Ordinance setting up the University is introduced, by the Governing Bodies when appointed."

A resolution was passed, approving of the establishment of the University under regulations prescribed by the Court. (See resolution No. 10.)

The report of a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Irving, Pollock and Clementi, on the subject of the constitution of the University, was presented, and discussion deferred until later.

5th Meeting.—June 11th.

Governor contrasting the Hongkong University scheme with that of the China Emergency Committee, were laid before the committee for private circulation. Also copy of a letter addressed to Home Universities, inquiring under what conditions they would confer degrees. The statement regarding Chinese representation on the Governing Body of the University made at the second meeting was replaced by a resolution dealing with the constitution of the University. (See resolution No. 6.)

The other resolutions dealing with the questions of the entrance examination, nominations on death of donor, and the institution of an Arts Degree were debated, and deferred for further consideration.

A sub-committee consisting of Mr. Brewin (Chairman), Mr. Little (for the Director of Public Works), and Dr. Ho Kai was appointed with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider and report to the committee on the site proposed, whether it is the best for the purpose in view, and if so how it can best be adapted to the purpose." Add further to examine the plans for the buildings, and to submit recommendations as to any alterations in design, &c."

The chairman read a despatch from the Secretary of State "gladly approving" the free gift of the site proposed for the University, and expressing cordial approval of the scheme. He considered that the Colony was under a debt to Mr. Mody for his generous offer. (Annexe 1.)

A letter was also read from the secretary of the China Association informing the Governor of the action being taken by that body to raise subscriptions by advertising the scheme in the leading London and Provincial papers, and by sending a reprint of the Governor's memorandum to the more important Chambers of Commerce and to all members of the Association resident in England. (Annexe 2.)

His Excellency also read a private letter to himself from Mr. Scott (Annexe 3) confirming the telegram in which the following donations had been announced:—

J. Swire & Sons, \$10,000
Takoo Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd., 5,000
Ocean Steamship Co., 5,000

Two letters from the Viceroy of Canton dated 1st March and 9th June, 1909, were read (Annexes 4, 5 and 6), the former containing a copy of the manifesto he had issued pointing out the great benefit the University would be to South China and the latter intimating that he had collected \$100,000 towards the Endowment Fund.

The chairman informed the committee that Mr. Mody had consented to keep his offer open till the end of the year. "This he had done some time ago—but had desired that the fact should not be known in order to stimulate subscribers."

Replies to the Governor's letters have also been received from His Excellency the Governor of Macao (7th April, 1909) promising every assistance in his power, and from His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements (24th February, 1909) warmly approving the scheme and offering any assistance. In consequence of trade depression it was now, he said, a bad time for an appeal, but later on the Chinese in the Straits hope to give effectual assistance. His Excellency the Viceroy of India regretted the inability of the Indian Government to contribute. The chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, warmly approved the scheme and said he would reply later regarding contributions (9th February, 1909).

6th Meeting—July 7th.

The discussion (begun at the last meeting) as to whether the subjects to be included in the Arts Course should be in any way indicated in the resolution was continued, and it was

decided that with the exception of a statement that facilities would be afforded to Chinese to learn the language and literature of China, no attempt should at the present time be made to define the scope of an Arts Degree. Dr. Ho Kai observed that if hereafter any body of persons interested in any branch of learning whatsoever, should desire to establish a Chair for the teaching of that subject, he imagined that the University would be glad to accept the funds and to establish the Chair, but he thought it would be premature and likely to lead to misconception if such special branches of an Arts Course were specified now.

The chairman said he thought it was of importance to emphasize the fact, that in a University there was no compulsion whatever for a student to take up any course which he did not desire to study. In an Arts Course there would doubtless be alternative subjects. This he imagined was not fully appreciated by Chinese subscribers outside the Colony. A resolution was then passed to the effect that the third chair to be established should be an Arts Course (see resolution No. 11). It was also decided to include in the resolutions a statement to the effect that a knowledge of the Chinese language should be accepted in lieu of certain subjects, for Chinese applicants in the external examination, subject of course to the final decision of the Court. See proviso to (b) of resolution No. 5.

In order that no misunderstanding should arise as to how the privilege of nomination should be exercised on the death of a donor entitled to nominate one or more free students under the resolution of March 6th, words were added to that resolution. (See last part of resolution No. 9.)

The chairman stated that with the consent of the Court of the Medical College Mr. Ng Li Hing proposed to transfer the sum of \$50,000, which he had promised to that institution, to the Endowment Fund of the University, on condition that a scholarship for Chinese in anatomy of the value of \$120 per annum was established and called after his name in addition to the privileges accruing under the resolution of March 6th. The proposal was accepted.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.C., chairman of the Chinese sub-committee for collecting subscriptions, stated that the local subscription list had reached the sum of \$102,325. He had received a letter from His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister in Washington, warmly supporting the scheme and saying that the Chinese in the United States would raise funds, He had also just received a sum of \$14,50 as the first instalment of subscriptions from Newchow, and had heard from Canton that the Chinese gentry and merchants had been invited by the high Provincial officials to a meeting to discuss means for raising subscriptions there.

The chairman stated that as many of the original resolutions were now out of date, and others had been amended, he proposed to draw up a revised set and circulate them to members for approval after which they would be printed with a further set of papers giving a précis of the meeting of the Committee, etc.

The proposal was approved and the revised set of resolutions contained in Annex 7 were circulated to and approved by the Committee, in substitution of all former resolutions.

Annex 8 contains a copy of a letter from Sir Robert Hart from which it will be seen that he cordially approves the Hongkong University and considers it more "practically promising" than the other schemes put forward—viz., the "Emergency" or Lord Wm. Cecil's. He describes it as excellent and deserving of the fullest support.

Annex 9 contains a reply from the London University relative to the examination for degrees which is very satisfactory so far as it goes.

The public will draw out a considerable number of donations and that direct applications made in good quarters will also bear fruit.

There can be no doubt about the merits of your scheme which strongly appeals to my partners and myself, and to which we contribute as above, believing that a University in Hongkong will be for the advantage of the Colony and our Empire—I am, &c.,

John Swire & Sons, \$30,000

Takoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 5,000

Ocean Steamship Co., 5,000

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Viceroy Chang Jen-chun.

A VISIT TO "MARBLE HALL".
SIR PAUL CHATER DUBBED "PORCELAIN KING".

A FELICIOUS APPELLATION.

31st ult.

To the numerous appellations which Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., has from time to time received, all adequately expressive of the originality and fertility of mind of one of Hongkong's most prosperous citizens, must be added the latest, which the quick-witted and veteran ex-Viceroy of Canton has not been slow to coin as he moved out of the stately drawing-room of Sir Paul at "Marble Hall" this morning and requested Commissioner Mr. Hardis to thank the "Chu-hi Tai Wang" for the hospitality which the Viceroy and his company had just enjoyed at the hands of their host. The translation of the soubriquet is "Porcelain King." Its appropriateness is at once apparent, and it must have suggested itself to the observant Chinese official after the pleasure of the inspection he and his staff enjoyed of the exquisite collection of old china treasured within the hospitable walls of Hongkong's most prominent citizen. As to the viceroyal visit to Sir Paul's private residence today we will shortly present a full report of the historic call; meanwhile a slight digression will be permitted to preserve the connected chain of narrative of His Excellency's brief stay in Hongkong en route for the viceroyal seat at Nanking.

After the reception at the "Chinese Club" last evening, the Viceroy and party moved to "Glencairn," the residence of H.E. Kao Eih Chien, Special Macao Delimitation Commissioner, where His Excellency and suite spent the evening.

At an early hour to-day there were numerous callers at "Glencairn"—all Chinese gentlemen bent on paying their respects to the high official. Soon after six o'clock Sir Frederick Luard accompanied by Capt. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., and Capt. Simson, Private Secretary, called on H.E. Chang Jen-chun on a return visit. The Governor left after a few minutes' conversation with His Excellency.

MR. MODY'S ACQUAINTANCE FORMED.

Impelled by common sympathies for the advancement of the University scheme, for which Sir Frederick Luard has stood sponsor, Viceroy Chang, who takes a deep and abiding interest in the project, manifested a great desire to be personally acquainted with Mr. H. N. Mody, the gentleman by whom munificence the scheme has become practicable. As stated yesterday, Mr. Mody's health did not permit of his acceptance of Sir Frederick Luard's invitation to meet the Viceroy at the official luncheon yesterday. Arrangement was accordingly made with Sir Paul Chater for the formal introduction to be made at his residence to-day. Shortly after eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Viceroy proceeded by chair to Conduit Road. Accompanying him was a large party of Chinese officials, including Admiral Li Chun, Prefect Hsueh Yen-chen, Viceroy's secretary, Commodore Lin, a member of Admiral Li's suite, Sub-Prefect Wong Ming, Viceroy's secretary, Exemptant Magistrate Wei Shih-chen, Viceroy's secretary, Capt. H. W. Kwong-tsung, Deputy Kwok Yik-tung, and several others. Mr. A. E. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, Kowloon, was also with the Viceroy, and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., was among the guests. Taotai Pun Pui-yu, an enthusiastic collector of old china, made his first visit to Sir Paul's yesterday; he is a leading and influential member of the gentry at Canton. He was an earlier visitor, having been fully an hour at "Marble Hall" before Mr. H. N. Mody, the distinguished visitor, Mr. H. N. Mody had been asked by Sir Paul to assist him in the reception of the guests. Arriving at the western entrance from the main gateway, the Viceroy was welcomed by Sir Paul in person who invited His Excellency and his suite to the magnificently appointed drawing room—the principal of several in that princely mansion. After the formal presentation and when the visitors had been seated,

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Mr. H. N. Mody rose, and addressing His Excellency, said:—Your Excellency—it is with great regret that I was unable to have the pleasure of meeting you yesterday at luncheon with His Excellency, the Governor, and it gives me all the more pleasure to meet you here to-day and to have this opportunity of expressing to you in person my sincere thanks for the great interest you have taken in my scheme for the establishment of a University here as well as for the munificent donation thereto, for which we have to thank you. I understand that there is, thanks to you, yet more to come from the Kwang Tung province, and I have no doubt that your interest in this undertaking will continue in your new sphere of influence and that you will endeavour to interest the residents of Nanking in the undertaking, and that your influence there will meet with an equal success to that in Canton to a foregone conclusion. I have no wish to take up any more of your valuable time here, which is so limited and have now merely, to wish you and your distinguished company a pleasant voyage and a long life. (Applause.)

The Viceroy, rising, bowed his acknowledgment.

The speech was interpreted to His Excellency by Mr. Harris.

After a brief pause, the Viceroy's Secretary rose and said:—Mr. Mody and Gentlemen—I am directed by His Excellency to thank you most cordially for your kind speech. His Excellency wishes me to say, in his behalf, that although he is now proceeding to Nanking, his heart is still here. Thank you very much for the kindness of your speech! (Applause.)

Light refreshments were then served.

We understand that, in spite of H.E. Chang's departure from Canton, His Excellency has taken adequate steps against interest in the Hongkong University waning in Canton. He has instructed Taotai Ching to pursue an enthusiastic canvas amongst the gentry and people in Canton for subscriptions. Viceroy Chang believes that, in the end, a further sum of about \$150,000 may be forthcoming from Canton and neighbouring districts, including, of course, of the \$100,000 guaranteed to Sir Frederick Luard by H. E. Cheung Patze. It is hoped that sympathy from the new Viceroy, H. E. Yunn Shu-fan, may be enlisted for the scheme, the more so as a son and a daughter of H. E. Yunn have been educated in Europe. It is presumed, therefore, that in His Excellency will be found an enthusiastic advocate of Western learning.

A PRICELESS COLLECTION OF CHINA.

After refreshments Sir Paul himself took the entire party in hand and led them from corridor to hall, and from hall to hall up the stately marble staircase to the first floor. The passage through these grand apartments recalled to mind the Indian Taj so fittingly described as a dream in marble. Within Hongkong's narrow confines representatives of China's officialdom were brought to an intimate acquaintance with the artistic blending of the priceless gems of the East with the West, and to-day, just like yesterday but of a different kind, in Quarry Bay, visited the Chinese

visitors a veritable class of instruction. Long before Sir Paul had finished with the priceless porcelain on the shelves and stands in the first room, Taotai Wong and Taotai Pan, both old collectors and capable judges, gave vent to feelings of genuine admiration at the choice, beauty and rarity of the collection on which their expert eyes dwelt and feasted. There were Kang-his in a combination of five colours and of a design on which only specialists can set a value but which even the layman can wonderfully admire. The chinas of the Mings and the Kienlongs are also thoroughly representative of the Empire's ancient lost art. But the predominating features of the collection are certainly five pairs of Kang-his vases standing about thirty inches high. On a brilliant black ground the floral design with its wealth of colour and artistic blending speak of the civilization China can claim before which our own pales into insignificance. Viceroy Chang stared, handled and admired long and lovingly the rare pieces of his country's art before him. It was enough to make any heart proud, and Viceroy Chang's must have trodden in ecstasy when his expert porcelain judges confirmed that the Kang-his were veritable priceless gems. They had not seen the like of them before in all China. A price of \$10,000 is set on each pair. The visitor stood with a *saudade saoncina* when he realizes that the collective price of but ten pieces of chna was nothing less than £50,000.

A visitor jokingly remarked to a Chinese official if he did not feel tempted to carry a pair away to Canton, when that gentleman with quick wit facetiously retorted: "Yes, if Dr. Ho Kai will defend me at my trial." From large things, as Sir Paul said, he led his guests to some smaller pieces of china. One in the shape of the ideograph "San" = "Longevity"—Taotai Pan remarked he would be an eager buyer at \$10,000, and so on, the gems were also spoken of as worth thousands. The collection of jade was also seen; the tour completing an examination of the bibliography of China's porcelain including Dr. Bushell's rare *Guinea volume*.

The party were fully an hour and a half in going over "Marble Hall." After some more refreshments, photographs of the entire group were taken. The Viceroy was seated and supporting His Excellency was Commissioner Harris on the right and Sir Paul Chater on left, Mr. H. N. Mody being to the right of Mr. Harris.

The visitors then took their departure amidst many expressions of thanks to Sir Paul for his genial hospitality.

ENTERTAINED BY H.E. KAO.

The party left "Marble Hall" at 12.45 p.m. and re-traced their steps to "Glencairn" buildings where H. E. Kao Eih Chien entertained his official colleagues to luncheon.

THE VICEROY'S LIBERALITY.

It was H. E. Chang Jen-chun's intention to pay a visit to the Italian Convent, but owing to the shorness of his stay and the numerous ceremonial calls he was prevented from making a personal visit. His Excellency had expressed his admiration of the excellent work carried on in the Convent, more particularly in the direction of the care of the Chinese foundlings and the education of the Chinese girls. Unable to visit the institution himself he deputed his Secretary, Prefect Hsueh Yen-nien, to call on the Lady Superior this afternoon with a letter from His Excellency expressing regret at his inability to visit the Convent and enclosing the generous donation of \$300. The Secretary was shown over the entire Convent building and was much impressed with the magnificent character of the work conducted in that benevolent home. In view of the interest H.E. Chang takes in educational matters, His Excellency was much interested in a Chinese translation of Sir Frederick Luard's speech at the prize-giving at Prefect Hsueh, was the author of the transcript from the Lady Superior who also asked His Excellency's acceptance of a small souvenir from the little Chinese girls of the Convent.

DEPARTURE FOR SHANGHAI.

His Excellency and suite re-embark on board the s.s. *Hain Ming* this afternoon and will proceed to Shanghai later in the evening.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of Natal and formerly Governor of Hongkong, while driving on the 8th ultimo, was thrown out of his carriage as the result of a collision with a wagon. His Excellency sustained some slight injuries.

THE JAPANESE-KOREAN AGREEMENT.

TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM.

The memorandum for the surrender of Korea's judicial and prison affairs to Japan as given below. A few months will elapse before realization of the idea contained in the memorandum, owing to the necessity of effecting various preparations:

MEMORANDUM.

The Governments of Japan and Korea, with a view to improve the administration of justice and prisons in Korea, thereby assuring protection for persons and property of Korean subjects, as well as the subjects and citizens of foreign Powers in Korea; and also to consolidate the basis of Korean finance, have agreed upon the following stipulations:

I. Until the system of justice and prisons in Korea shall have been recognized as complete, the Government of Korea delegates to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons.

II. The Government of Japan shall appoint the officers of the Japanese courts and prisons in Korea from among Japanese, and Korean subjects having the necessary qualifications for the posts.

III. The Japanese courts in Korea shall apply Korean laws to Korean subjects, except in cases specially provided for in agreements or in laws and ordinances.

IV. The Korean local authorities and public functionaries shall according to their respective functions, submit the control and direction of the Japanese competent authorities in Korea, and render assistance to those authorities in respect of the administration of justice and prisons.

V. The Government of Japan shall bear all expenses connected with the administration of justice and prisons in Korea.

In witness thereof, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed and exchanged the present memorandum, drawn up in duplicate, both in Japanese and Korean languages.

VISCOUNT SONG ARASUKE, Resident-General.

By order,

GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

SENHOR ROCADAS PROMOTED.

We are informed by Mr. J. J. Leiris, Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, that on Saturday last he received an official telegram from Senhor Rocadas, Governor of Macao, to the effect that His Excellency had been appointed Governor-General of Angola, Portuguese Africa.

Whereupon Consul Leiris immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Senhor Rocadas upon his promotion.

It is rumoured locally that the present Governor of Timor, H. E. Eduardo Marques, may be appointed to the Governorship of Macao in succession to H.E. Senhor Rocadas. Senhor Marques was the A.D.C. to General Galhardo when the latter was Governor of Macao a few years ago. The Governor of Timor is reputed to be an energetic and capable official. He is said to have been ordered to the chaotic financial and administrative condition of the Province of Timor to proceed to the Convent, the Portuguese Commissioner was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leiris at luncheon at the consular residence. There were present the Right Rev. Bishop D. Porcari; Rev. Fr. P. de Maria, secretary to His Lordship and manager of the Convent schools, Capt. D. Giamatti, and Capt. Norton, secretary to the General. By a pleasing coincidence, it was while at luncheon that the official telegram, reported elsewhere, of Senhor Rocadas' promotion to the governorship of Angola reached Consul Leiris.

After luncheon the party with whom were Senhor and Madame, Leiris proceeded to the Convent about 4 p.m., when they were received by Rev. Mother Teresa Martina, Lady Superior, and Sister Anita, a Portuguese lady.

At the instance of Inspector Langley, of the Water Police Station, an aged farmer named Li Sing Wo was charged in the Police Court, last Monday, with stowing away on board the steamer *Taiping* the other day with the object of proceeding to Port Darwin, Australia. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Inspector stated that defendant went on board the vessel, but did not secret himself. Half way to Manila he was discovered on board, and turned over to the captain of the steamer *Taiping*, who brought him back to Hongkong.

Mr. Hazelton (the magistrate) said that in nearly all of these cases somebody on board assisted the stowaway, and he inquired whether an adjournment was required to get at the person who took defendant on board.

Inspector Langley said an adjournment would not serve any purpose, as the stowaway would not give any information which might lead to the arrest of the other party.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$150, or three months' hard labour.

TRAMCAR OBSTRUCTED.

BY HEAVILY LADED TRUCK.

At the Magistracy, last Monday forenoon, Mr. A. Course, traffic superintendent of the Electric Tramway Company, prosecuted a truck, owned by Lam Leung before Mr. J. R. Wood, for obstructing a tramcar with a truck in Des Vaux Road Central on Saturday afternoon.

The truck—the property of the Connaught Aerated Water Manufacturing, was loaded with bottles of mineral water, and was proceeding along the tram line in a westerly direction. The truck, it was stated, was so heavily loaded that the cooler were unable to leave the rails in time to allow a westbound car to pass. As a result of the obstruction the car was delayed for several minutes until the truckmen succeeded in shifting the clumsy vehicle out of the way. The defendant said the car was only delayed for a minute. He was fined \$20, the alternative being a month's gaol.

A WOMAN AND HU-

REMARKABLE STORY FROM WEST POINT.

A remarkable story was told at the Police Court, last Monday, when a man calling himself a salesman, of 54, Bonham Strand West, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with stealing a pair of gold bangles, valued at \$3, from a woman named Li Kan Chai, during the latter part of last month.

The complainant stated that on the evening of the 25th ultimo, she left her house at 479, Queen's Road West, and proceeded to a restaurant, where she had been invited to sing. There she met the defendant, who asked her to take a seat in the verandah. There he offered her a cigarette, which she refused to take. The defendant, however, lit one and puffed the smoke in her face. She returned to her house then, feeling bad, and about three hours later discovered that her gold bangles had been substituted for a brass pair. She did not remember her bangles being removed from her hands. She became dizzy when the cigarette smoke was blown in her face. When she discovered that she had been duped she rushed back to the restaurant, but learned that the man had left. Last night, however, complainant saw defendant outside her house and seized him, handing him over to a policeman soon afterwards.

The defence was a total denial of the charge. He said that he was a Singaporean and could not speak complainant's dialect. He admitted meeting the woman, but did not know any thing of the bracelet incident. He left the woman, he said, and went to her house to see her last night, when he was accused of the theft.

His Worship did not believe the complainant's story, and discharged the defendant. The case for the police was conducted by Inspector Robertson.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 15th June, 1900.

Present—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. Wilson, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The agreement of the Secretary and Capt. Supt. of Police, was renewed for a further period of three years, from the 1st June, 1900, at a salary of \$300 per month.

The Capt. Supt. of Police read a report concerning the fracas at the Lai-choo-ho Temple on the 9th June.

The Capt. Supt. of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting—Summons: Debt, 2, Encroaching on land 1, Refusing to quit premises 2, Allowing pigs and cattle to stray 8, Assult 1, Summary arrests. Assault 1, Contempt of Court 1, Using threats 1, Breach of Opium Regulations 1, Creating a disturbance 1, Breach of Municipal Regulations (Disorderly houses) 2, House-breaking 1, Theft 3.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

WORKING HOURS.

The working hours of the prisoners vary according to the seasons of the year. In January and December they are seven hours, in November seven and a half, eight in February, eight and a half in October, nine in March and September, nine and a half in April, ten in May and August, and ten and a half in June and July. They are at five in the morning on the change of a bell, and retire at eight in the evening. It may be thought that

ITALIAN CONVENT.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Following the visit of Prefect Hsueh Yung-ping, representing H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy-designate of Nanking, on Saturday afternoon—another visit of distinguished persons was made to that most interesting and deserving institution the same afternoon. It will be remembered that, at the conclusion of the prize-giving on the 20th ult., so greatly interested did Sir Joachim Machado feel in the Convent, that His Excellency expressed the wish of visiting the establishment. Saturday, the 21st ult., was fixed for His Excellency's call. Before proceeding to the Convent, the Portuguese Commissioner was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leiris at luncheon at the consular residence. There were present the Right Rev. Bishop D. Porcari; Rev. Fr. P. de Maria, secretary to His Lordship and manager of the Convent schools, Capt. D. Giamatti, and Capt. Norton, secretary to the General. By a pleasing coincidence, it was while at luncheon that the official telegram, reported elsewhere, of Senhor Rocadas' promotion to the governorship of Angola reached Consul Leiris.

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EDUCATION OF THE PRISONERS.

Not is the education of these unfortunate women neglected. It may well be supposed that most of the women who find their way into prison are illiterate. For the benefit of these

women a female teacher is engaged, and three hours every afternoon are devoted to the teaching of reading, writing, and sewing to those under 12 years of age, while those who are above that

age are taught for two hours between five and seven in the evening, as a result many women who are absolutely illiterate when they arrive in the prison leave it with a working knowledge of reading and writing. The moral side of their

Retrenchment Scheme.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MINUTE BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

It is doubtful in the recollection of our readers that, some time ago, the Government proposed a scheme of retrenchment in the various Departments. The Government have since been carrying out their policy of cutting down expenses with a firm hand and in this respect the Sanitary Department has not been overlooked. At the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon, the following report by a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. F. H. May, A. M. Thomson, C. McL. Messer and Murray Stewart was submitted for the consideration of members:—

On the suggestion of Mr. Messer, who was lately Head of the Sanitary Department, we have the following recommendations to make for re-arrangement of the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and consequent reduction to staff.

There are at present 13 District Inspectors, 5 Plague Inspectors, 3 Inspectors in charge of Cattle Depots, 1 Inspector in charge of Disinfecting Station, 1 Inspector doing the duties of Storekeeper, 1 Inspector of Cemeteries and 4 Scavenging Inspectors.

Instead of this system, we recommend that Victoria be divided into 12 Health Districts and Kowloon—into three—and that one Inspector be in charge of each; that Scavenging and Plague Inspectors be abolished and that in each district the District Inspector be solely responsible for carrying out the Sanitary duties in his district. Dual control would cease and responsibility would be more definitely fixed.

The saving in staff would be seven Inspectors and cost of their uniform, house allowances, etc. Of the staff of 21 Inspectors, 14 should be first class and second class.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the present Acting Head of the Sanitary Department, concurs in this scheme, which he considers will produce increased efficiency, but he urges that allowance for 3 Inspectors on leave should be made, the establishment being reduced to 24 only (15 first class and 9 second class).

The principle of allowing for staff on leave is admitted in other Departments and we do not think it necessary to introduce it here.

The increase of Health Districts from 10 to 12 was recommended by the Sanitary Commission and it was objected that compilation of tables of statistics and compilation of records of survey of houses would result. These objections are not, in our opinion, strong enough to bar an improvement if it is useful. But if a contrary opinion is held or it is considered that allowance should be made for Officers absent on leave, then we recommend that the existing 10 Districts be adhered to, but that the principle of having one Inspector solely in charge of each be adopted. This will leave 2 Inspectors spare to allow for leave, etc.

2. Both Mr. Messer and Mr. Hutchison are of opinion that the number of Foremen Inspectors can be reduced by 6.

3. Mr. Messer further suggested that as a means of curtailing the work of the Department and of exercising a more efficient control over the Sanitary staff, the Eastern, Central and Western District offices be closed. Mr. Hutchison agreed as to the Central District Office, which he considers serves no useful purpose.

We recommend that this office be closed with a saving of the telephone clerk and messenger employed there and of the rest of the premises (3810 per annum). Mr. Hutchison is opposed to the closing of the Eastern and Western

small matters which they will not take the trouble to go to the Head Office for. He also hopes to make further use of them for the distribution of rat poison, bird-lime and rat traps. We find that the number of inquiries made at the District Offices in question by the Chinese population averages from 6 to 7 a day with a slight increase when plague is prevalent, and in the face of these figures we are not prepared to recommend that they be closed.

4. Mr. Messer and Mr. Hutchison are agreed that at the Head Office, the post of Principal Clerk can be abolished and that the Sanitary Surveyor is no longer required. These are reductions that were decided upon in connection with the reorganization consequent on the report of the Sanitary Commission.

5. They are also agreed that one fifth-grade clerk and one messenger can be abolished. We therefore recommend these reductions and that the two clerks and interpreters to the M.O.H. be required to assist in the ordinary work of the Head Office.

6. Owing to the discontinuance of burying plague corpses, the crew of the plague barge and the watchman at Cheung Sha Wan Cemetery can be dispensed with.

7. Mr. Messer has recommended that at the Disinfecting Station, only so many artisans should be employed as for whom there is constant work, excess work in the plague season or otherwise being let out to Chinese contractors. This recommendation has already been given effect to as far as 9 artisans are concerned. We recommend reduction of staff by 10.

8. We further recommend that the overseer at the New Western Market (4,100 per annum) be abolished and the overseer at the Central Market be given a temporary allowance of \$10 a month and an increase of pay of \$10 and that he visit the Western Market twice a day.

9. Mr. Messer has suggested means by which a saving of \$3,000 per annum can be effected in the lighting of the Central Market, and a saving of \$4,000 per annum can be made owing to recent changes in disinfecting method and the other reductions under "Other Charges" shown in Enclosure No. 17 (12) following these recommendations for reduction of staff are adopted.

F. H. MAY.
(Sd.) A. M. THOMSON.
C. McL. MESSER.
M. STEWART.

The following extract from a minute by H.E. the Governor was attached:—

Please see my minute in 2950/99 attached and see Hansard for 1908, pages 23 and 24. I stated that there would be 27 Inspectors under the new scheme; there appear to be 28 retained. The "Inspector doing duty of storekeeper" is excess? The reasons for retaining the 4 scavenging Inspectors was fully stated by me. The Plague Inspectors as such were abolished and in the current Estimates none appear under the name. I was myself anxious to abolish them, but was told that it could not be done at present. The objection to dividing Victoria into 12 instead of 10 districts was set out in my speech. The M.O.H. was strongly opposed to that scheme. It was decided and notified by me that each Inspector would be responsible for his district.

I have in my notes on the Medical Department dealt with the question of allowing a marge of staff to replace vacancies due to absence on leave. It is essential and unavoidable to do this in a self-contained Department. My own judgment is that the 5 Plague Inspectors might be abolished. The present numbers remained as they are. The

District Inspector to be responsible (as already directed) for his district. The 4 Scavenging Inspectors (as I said in C. S. O. at the time) to be retained to meet emergencies, and form a margin to replace vacancies (leave, sickness or death). The Committee recommend a reduction to, at from 28. If the 5 Plague Inspectors are abolished and the unauthorised (so far as I remember) storekeeper is abolished, the number would be 22. If this post is considered essential and provides full work for a man, it could be retained and one scavenging Inspector decreased.

The staff would then be—13 District Inspectors (10, Victoria, 3, Kowloon) 1st class; 3 cattle depots (2, Victoria, 1, Kowloon); and class; 1 disinfecting station; 2 class; 1 storekeeper; 2nd class; 1 cemeteries; and class; and 3 scavenging (and available for replacements) 2nd class.

Let me have the views of the M.O.H. please.

2. Interpreters. Originally 17. Committee advised 15. Reduced to 14. There are now 14 (plus 3 clerks and interpreters to M. O. H.). If since Messrs. Messer and Hutchison concur that 6 can be dispensed with, I concur if the Sanitary Board and M. O. H. concur.

3. I concur re closing Central and retaining E. and W. offices.

4. It was decided to abolish the post of Sanitary Surveyor so soon as present occupant resigned or could be provided for elsewhere. I do not remember re Principal Clerk.

5. I am glad to hear that these reductions are feasible.

6. This apparently should have been done long ago. Why has the H.S.D. not made the recommendation?

7. I concur. (One more to be discharged).

8. The Estimates show 2 overseers and one "Fitter" of Markets. (The fitter is at the Western Market). One overseer only to be retained and one fitter. I concur.

9. The possibility of such large economies reflects badly on the previous administration of this Department.

(Sd.) F. D. LUGARD.

4:50.

The following is the reply of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health to His Excellency's minute:—

1. (i). I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that the transfer of so much of the work of this Department to the Public Works Department by Ordinance 14 of 1908 renders it quite feasible to carry out His Excellency's proposals of:—

(a) Abolishing the plague inspectors (and such, the duties they now perform to be carried out by District Inspectors.

(b) Retaining the Districts in the City of Victoria as they are now, i.e., ten, and providing three Districts for Kowloon.

(2). These arrangements will depend, however, for their efficiency upon:—

(a) The retention of the four scavenging inspectors—three for the City of Victoria and one for Kowloon—referred to in the earlier part of His Excellency's minute of the 4th instant; for without men for this special work, it would be impossible for even the fifteen inspectors proposed by the committee (twelve for Victoria and three for Kowloon) to efficiently carry out all the duties appertaining to their Districts.

(b) The provision of at least three Inspectors to replace vacancies due to absence or leave, sickness, etc., for otherwise either District Inspectors or the scavenging work would be neglected. With a staff of over twenty men, it is certain that three at least of them will always be available.

(3). The scavenging work will, in my opinion, never be properly carried out until it is undertaken by the Government directly, instead of through a contractor, and I believe that such a scheme will be successful.

(4). The scheme I would suggest, therefore, would be as follows:—1 District Inspectors (Victoria, 10, Kowloon 3); 3 cattle depots (1 inspector); 1 disinfecting station; 1 cemetery; 4 scavenging inspectors (Victoria, 3, Kowloon 1); and 3 inspectors available for replacements.

This makes a total of 25, or less than the number fixed by His Excellency the Governor when introducing the Bill which subsequently became Ordinance 14 of 1908 (Hansard 1908; page 24). The difference is accounted for by the abolition of five plague inspectors (and such, the duties they now perform to be carried out by District Inspectors).

2. I will get the Assessors to check the names of the scavenging staff.

3. Will you let me have this paper back?

Bathing Fatality.

EUROPEAN WARDER DROWNED.

IN GIN DRINKERS' BAY.

The sea has removed from our midst another member of the community—the victim being Mr. Percy Cocke, a young officer of the staff of the Victoria Gaol. The tragedy took place last Monday, and the circumstances are sad to relate.

A party of thirteen men, including the deceased, chartered a pleasure junk to proceed on a bathing excursion. They left Hongkong shortly after the fifth hour and sails were immediately set for the north. Eventually the happy company reached Gin Drinker's Bay on the way from Stonecutters' Island to Chin Wan, Lai-chi-kok. There they anchored about four p.m., and no time was lost by the bathing enthusiasts to enter the water.

Percy Cocke, it would seem, after having put on his bathing costume, went to the stern of the boat, and dived into the water. Immediately he reached the surface again he was seen to be in difficulties. Both his hands were raised above his head and he was struggling violently to keep himself afloat. Two of his comrades went to his rescue, but they were unable to render any assistance, owing, as already mentioned, to the struggles of the drowning man.

In order to save their own lives they were forced to release their grip on the man, who sank and has not since been seen. Several other gentlemen of the party made heroic efforts to reach the man as he was sinking for the last time, but they, too, were unsuccessful. As a matter of fact one of the party was very nearly drowned himself and had to be picked up from the water.

A search is being made to recover the body of the deceased, but, so far, it has been unsuccessful.

Percy Cocke was thirty-four years of age, and unmarried. He joined the staff of the warders about a year ago, having obtained his discharge from the Middlesex Regiment. He was well liked by his brother officers, and his end will be greatly mourned by them. Deceased, who was an Englishman, leaves his parents at home to mourn his loss, and the sympathy of all will go to them.

WHITE SLAVERY.

TRAFFIC IN JAPANESE WOMEN.

About 10 o'clock on Monday night three young women and a man were observed wandering about in front of the Hyogo railway station, reports the *Japan Chronicle* of 24th ult. A policeman became suspicious of their movements and requested them to accompany him to the Hyogo police station. They there gave their names as Miyakawa, Matsuo, aged 25, of Fukuoka, prefecture, Kyushu; Yano Sada, aged 19, of Hyogo; Tadao Naka, aged 25, of Fukui, Kobo, and Takahashi Tora, aged 23, of Hyogo. The women stated that they were going to Tientsin as maid-servants in a Japanese restaurant at a salary of \$10 per month, and were about to start for Moji with the man, whom they believed to be an agent. The police, fearing that they were being deceived, warned them that they might find themselves in virtual slavery in China or Singapore. They were then released. The man, however, is still detained in the police station pending further inquiries.

MARKET EXTENSION.

A QUESTION OF LIMITS.

The following correspondence was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon relative to the proposed limits of the New Western Market and the proposed extension of the north-western boundary of the Sai Wan Ho Market.

Dear Bowley.—The S. W. market limit at Sai Wan Ho Market, should, I think, be extended to Taikoo Dockyard gates on the Shauki-wan Road. Mr. Brewin has not agreed to this as yet. I attach S.B.O. 780 of 1909.

2. I will get the Assessors to check the names of the scavenging staff.

3. Will you let me have this paper back?

E. D. C. WOLFE.

P.S.—See market limits proposed for New Western Market. These and Sai Wan Ho extension will have to go before the Board.

E. D. C. WOLFE.

25.7.09.

Dear Wolfe.—Herewith. Please return as soon as possible.

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

26.7.09.

Assessor.—Will you please check the names of the streets in Kowloon in the attached list of Market limits?

E. D. C. WOLFE.

27.7.09.

Head of the Sanitary Department. New names in red in attached list.

A. CHAPMAN.

28.7.09.

Secretary.—Please circulate proposed market limits for New Western Market and also proposed extension of the north-western boundary of the Sai Wan Ho Market to Taikoo Dock E.

E. D. C. WOLFE.

29.7.09.

It is urgent. Could it be added for next meeting?

E. D. C. WOLFE.

29.7.09.

THE KIAOCHOU UNIVERSITY.

The Governor of Kiaochou has written to the Governor of Shantung saying that he has been advised by the Naval Department in Berlin that the Kiaochou University will be opened in October this year and that its principal will arrive in Tsingtao at the end of this month. He requests that the Commissioner of Education be instructed to send a deputy to Tsingtao to confer with the principal about the administration of the university.

One additional District is being provided for Kowloon and this will necessitate an additional Interpreter (Chinese) in the place of one of the Foreman Interpreters. The Estimates show nine of these men and the Committee propose to abolish six. My scheme involves the abolition of eight, as I am not asking for the two extra districts for the City of Victoria.

III. I think it is only fair to Dr. Atkinson to explain that the economies which are being effected in the matter of disinfection "owing to recent changes in disinfecting methods" are entirely the outcome of the final report of the Indian Plague Commission which was only published in 1908, and in which it was finally decided that disinfection of Plague houses could safely be replaced by treatment with some pulicide. These pulicides are very cheap when compared with the cost of the ordinary disinfectants and although they were in use in conjunction with disinfectants in this Colony as early as 1906, as shown by the attached papers, yet we would not have been justified in ignoring the advice of the Special Commissioner (Professor Simpson), who was sent out from home to advise the Government on all matters connected with plague, by omitting all ordinary disinfection and using only pulicides until the Indian Commission had completed their most elaborate and far-reaching experiments on the subject and had issued their report.

Mr. Shelton Hooper intimated:—This should be referred to a Select Committee of the Board to report on.

TWICE DISCHARGED.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS IN NUTSHELL.

3rd inst.

In our last issue we gave the report of a case which was decided in the Police Court yesterday in which a man calling himself a salesman of 54, Bonham Strand West, and giving the name of Ho Chun Wu, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the larceny of a pair of gold bangles from a Chinese woman, in a Shuk-tong-tai restaurant, on the 23rd July last. The salesman, according to the evidence, invited the woman to the restaurant, and having doped her with the smoke of his cigarette, substituted her gold bangles for a pair of brass ones which he had in his possession.

His Worship was not satisfied with the evidence and discharged the man. When the accused left the court-room, Inspector Robertson, the prosecutor, had him removed to the Criminal Investigation Department, where it was discovered from the finger-prints, that Ho Chun Wu had been banished in June, 1907, from this Colony for a period of five years, after serving a term of imprisonment for theft.

This led the police officers to make further inquiries into the man's character.

The investigation revealed the fact that the salesman only a week ago was charged, by Inspector Macdonald, with robbing a woman of her finger-rings, at Yau-ma-ti, under similar circumstances as stated above. On this charge he was also discharged by the magistrate.

This morning Ho Chun Wu, who was still in custody, was charged with robbing a woman of her finger-rings, at Yau-ma-ti, under similar circumstances as stated above. On this charge he was also discharged by the magistrate.

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BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited, was held at the offices of the company, London, on July 7, 1909, Mr. A. G. Angier (Chairman of Directors) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. G. Lennox) having read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen—I presume that as usual, you will take the report as read. Before dealing with other matters I would refer for one moment to one or two figures in the balance-sheet. It will be observed that the net profit for 1908 is not quite so good as for the previous year's working, but the year 1908 does not figure as a record one in the balance-sheets of most companies, and we must not complain when in such a period our figures are slightly below the level of the previous year. You will see that by the allocation of the disposable balance shown in the profit and loss account proposed by the directors for you to pass to-day, we intend to finally deal with the item under the heading of "Purchase of Trading Rights." This, I may say, was the consideration for obtaining the charter under which the company has been trading, and that it is now all written off may, I think, be considered as satisfactory. The amount of the debenture bond you will see is decreased by £500 since the last balance sheet. Since the figures were made up, as at Dec. 31, last, a further sum of £500 has been paid off, which will be exhibited in the accounts for the current year. The sum now outstanding is £500. The debenture was originally for £5,000, as some shareholders will know, was practically capital; that it has been almost repaid may, the directors also hope, be considered satisfactory.

Turning now to the general conditions, the year 1908 was not a red letter year in the Far East. In common with the rest of the world, which felt the aftermath of the upheaval in the United States in the autumn of 1907, the conditions were not prosperous. Speculation and overtrading at an antecedent date had left their mark, and a residue that had to be liquidated. That liquidation, I am glad to believe, has been practically accomplished to a great extent, and the directors trust that they may look forward to an era of improved conditions, in which they hope the company may secure its share. Reverting again to the accounts, we propose to maintain a like rate of dividend to that distributed a year ago. The reserve fund remains at £1,500, which I may remark, is nearly 30 per cent. of the capital of the company. The stocks of goods have somewhat increased, but have been carefully valued. The general financial position of the company, as exhibited by the balance sheet, will show, on analysis, that the company has worked itself up into a position that is sound. With the improved condition which we are looking for, and with some further resources, the directors hope to be in a position to develop business in directions that it has not been hitherto possible to exploit. Before concluding, I would mention, as the report states, that the agreement with the parent company expired on Dec. 31 last. A new agreement has been entered into for a period of two years. Generally the new agreement is on similar lines to that originally agreed, which was the basis on which this company was inaugurated.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and the audited statement of the company's accounts at the 31st December, 1908, duly audited, be now received, approved, and adopted," but before putting the same I shall be pleased to reply to any questions shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. H. R. Preston seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved: "That a dividend of 10 per cent. be declared out of the profits of the company for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1908." Mr. Preston seconded the resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed: "That the retiring director, Mr. H. R. Preston, be re-elected to the Board." Mr. H. I. Ward seconded, and the resolution was again unanimously approved.

Mr. Ward moved: "That Messrs. Goppe, Scott, and Clarke be appointed auditors of the company, at a fee of £50 guineas." Mr. Preston seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

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Mr. Ward moved: "That Messrs. Goppe, Scott, and Clarke be appointed auditors of the company, at a fee of £50 guineas." Mr. Preston seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ward, rising, said: "As the representative of the shareholders I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Board for their good management of the company, and congratulate them on the figures which they are able to put before us to-day, and especially on being in a position to write off the balance of £400 for the trading rights, and to bring the debenture down to practically the nominal sum of £400. I hope that when we meet next year we shall be able to say that debenture does not exist. I think that the Directors have done exceedingly well for us in the difficulties which they have had to surmount, and I congratulate them on the success which they have attained.

The Chairman: "Will you include in that resolution the staff working abroad, because the result attained has been in much due to them as to the work here?"

Mr. Ward: "I will gladly do so. I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors and Staff. It is only the Directors who know the value of the work of their staff, and I am quite sure they could not have accomplished these results if they had not a very able staff in the East."

The resolution was agreed to.

The Chairman: "We can only direct policy. It rests with the actual agents and their ways of carrying it out whether the company is successful or not. On behalf of my brother directors and staff, I beg to thank you very much for the kind remarks made."

ANNUAL REPORT.

The fourteenth annual report of the directors to the 31st December, 1908, is as follows:—

The Directors, herewith present to the shareholders the Report had Accounts duly audited, to the 31st December, 1908. The balance of profit and loss account, inclusive of £6,400, 10d. brought forward from previous year, shows a credit of £1,802 16s. 9d.

The directors recommend that this amount be allocated as follows: "To write the balance (£400) off "Purchase of Trading Rights" to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, less of income tax, absorbing £720 15s. and to carry forward £6,821 16s. 9d. to the next account. The sum carried forward includes provision for payment on June 1st, 1909, of the sum of £500 of the debenture, in terms of the bond.

The agreement with Bell's Asbestos Company, Limited, having expired on December 31, 1908, a new agreement has been entered into.

Mr. H. R. Preston retires by rotation, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Messrs. Cooper, Scott & Clarke, the company's auditors, also retire, and offer themselves for re-appointment.

By order of the Board,

G. LENNOX, Secretary.

19th June, 1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
Dr.	£	s. d.
To trade expenses	44	10 2
To London office expenses	220	1 0
To directors' fees	250	0 0
To auditors' fees	15	15 0
To debenture interest	54	18 7
To income tax	86	16 0
To advertisements	25	0 0
To depreciation on furniture	0	16 0
	607	16 9
To balance, net profit	1,154	5 11
	£1,852	3 8
Cr.	£	s. d.
By discount, &c.	175	17 5
By commission	227	14 4
By profit on trading	1,448	10 11
	£1,852	3 8

BALANCE SHEET		
Liabilities	Dr.	Cr.
To authorised capital	8,604 shares of £1/6	£ 1,296
each	5377 10 0	
To subscribed capital	7,688 shares, £ 1/6 each	£ 1,208
To sundry creditors—London and Branches	7,705 11 0	
To debenture bond	1,000 0 0	
To reserve account	1,500 0 0	
To unclaimed dividends	252 8 0	
To contingent liability	0 0 0	
For goods on consignment, per contra	731 13 0	
To Profit and Loss account, Balance from last account	2,009 5 10	
Less amount written off purchase of trading rights	300 0 0	
Dividends	1908 720 15 0	
Reserve account	200 0 0	
	£420 15 0	
Add. profit for the year	1908 1,154 5 11	
	£1,852 12 9	
	£1,551 19 9	

Note.—Exchange is taken at:—
Hongkong at 15. 89. per dollar
Singapore at 25. 4d. per dollar

Assets

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By cash at bank and in hand	At London and branches	727	17 3
By remittance in transit	700	0 0	
By Bell's Asbestos Company, Limited—deposit account	350	0 0	
Sundry debtors	326	19 7	
Office furniture	7	6	
	334	5 11	
By Hongkong agency assets:			
Furniture	122	8 9	
Steam launch	352	0 0	
Sundry debtors	809	0 3	
Stock	2,133	16 11	
	3,135	9 8	
By Singapore agency assets:			
Furniture	10	0 0	
Sundry debtors	1,780	1 3	
Stock	2,743	6 4	
	5,111	12 1	
	5,135	9 8	
By goods in transit	480	8 3	
By Consignment sales	110	10 4	
By Purchase of trading rights	3,000	0 0	
Less written off	2,000	0 0	
	400	0 0	
By Goods on consignment, per contra	731 13 0		
	£1,551 19 9		

HONGKONG FLOUR MERCHANTS.

PREDICTS INCREASE OF TRADE.

"Not only Seattle, but the whole Pacific coast will reap profitable profits through the development of Oriental trade in the next few years, and I predict that the possession of the Philippines will enable the American merchant marine in time to dominate the Pacific trade," said Quan Kai, a millionaire flour merchant of Hongkong, yesterday, reported the Seattle paper of 1st ult.

Besides controlling an immense flour business, Mr. Quan is a companion for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company, and is agent for the Portland Flour Mill Company.

"There is no doubt that the future extension of the world's trade will be in the Orient. No country has a great advantage for trade in the Orient as has the United States," continued Mr. Quan. "My country is most favourably disposed to the United States, and is anxious to do business with this country. Annally China imports millions of dollars' worth of goods from the United States now, and this trade is increasing all the time."

On his pleasure tour of the Pacific coast and visit to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, Quan Kai is accompanied by his two young sons, Quan Chee On, aged 14, and Yen Quan, aged 12; his nephew, Quan Yue, a San Francisco merchant; J. W. Gaon, of Portland, vice-president of the Portland Flour Mill Company, and the latter's son, Arthur.

"Though I was educated on the Pacific coast this is my first visit to Seattle," said Quan Kai. "We arrived in San Francisco on the 14th, and spent a week there as guests of T. B. Wilcox, president of the Portland Flour Mill Company. We visited a week in Portland where we were entertained by the officers of the company I represent. We were in Tacoma for a day and I intend to spend several days visiting this wonderful city."

For seventeen years Quan Kai conducted a wholesale boot and shoe house in San Francisco, where he laid the foundation of his fortune. In 1891 he sold out and returned to China. The party plans to sail for the Orient on July 22 on the *Mongolia*.

MESSRS. Hale & Co., Saligon, write in their rice market report of 23rd ult., as follows:—The few sales effected to Java and the Philippines during the past week at ruling prices, have tended to advance our market to no small degree. In expectation of a strong demand from these directions, millers are now adopting a cautious policy, and are only open to contract at limits which buyers are reluctant to pay for the present. At the close, our market shows indications of being well able to maintain price.

THE JAPAN-CHINA SYNDICATE.

ADOPTION OF PROSPECTUS.

The thirty-six representative business-men who held a meeting on the 13th ult. at the Mitsui Club, Tokyo, to consider the preliminaries for the formation of the proposed syndicate for China met again at the Mitsui Club on the 20th ult. Those present included Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Masuda of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Toyosawa Ryohachi, of the Mitsui Bank, Baron Takahashi, President of the Specie Bank, Baron Matsu, Baron Iwasaki, &c.

The meeting adopted the prospectus and a draft of the Articles of Association of the syndicate. The prospectus provides that the object of the concern is to undertake the investigation, the drawing up of plans, and the construction of railways and other engineering works, ship-building, electric and other works, and also to invest money directly or indirectly in undertakings in China or supply capital to industry in China.

The general manager of the company, the Mitsu Bishi Company, one of the most important financial concerns in Japan, has refused to join the syndicate. In an interview with a representative of the *Osaka Maru*, Mr. Toyosawa, the general manager of the company, said that he had been invited to attend the meeting of the promoters on the 13th instant at the Mitsui Club, but he was unable to do so, as Baron Iwasaki Kauya, the president and principal partner of the company, was ill at the time. Mr. Toyosawa said he had no hostile feeling against the scheme. He was interested in many branches of business, but his capacity and condition of health would not allow him to enter upon further undertakings of such moment. Moreover, he had no experience in the business which the syndicate proposed to carry on, and it was not congenial to him. For these reasons he refused to have any share in the syndicate. He had heard nothing from the promoters since he had communicated his decision to them. It was reported that the Mitsu Bishi was opposed to the scheme, but all he would remark was that the views of the firm in this matter could not be judged from his own views. Baron Iwasaki's views would not be decided without due consideration of the matter, so that the opinion of the firm could not yet be expressed.—*Japan Chronicle*.

The Articles of Association of the company consist of 40 items, divided into six sections. Section I. gives the provisions for the business of the company as set out in the prospectus. The style of the company will be the "Nissaku Kogyo Kaisha" in Japanese and the "Japan-China Development Company" in English. The head office of the company will be established in Tokyo. The term of the company's business will be twenty years from the date of the registration of its formation, and will be renewable by the vote of the shareholders.

Section II. contains provisions relating to the shares. The shares of the company will bear the names of the prescribed holders. The capital will be divided into 20,000 shares of £100 each. Section III. comprises rules for general meeting, which are identical with those of other companies. Section IV. contains rules for officials—directors and auditors—as in the case of other companies. Section V. contains rules relating to the account. It is provided that out of the profit for each half-year 5 per cent. or more will be placed to the special reserve, the same percentage to the special reserve, and an amount not exceeding 10 per cent. will be paid as bonuses to the officials. Section VI. contains rules for the inauguration of the company. It is provided that the amount of promotional expenses shall not exceed £1,000.

It is believed that early next month all the steps necessary for the formation of the company will be taken and the company floated.

A NEWS PAPER COMMENT.

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Osaka Shimbun* remarks that Germany's commercial policy is in full swing in the Orient, and her Government and people have been in harmonious co-operation striving to acquire rights and profit in the East.

On the other hand the Japanese Foreign Office has afforded no assistance to Japanese business men in promoting their interests in foreign countries. For example, Japanese Consular reports are not worth a cent, being extremely inaccurate in their information and have lost about £2,000,000 in their Oriental trade and £1,000,000 in Korea and Man

Lepers of Kwangtung.

AGED PRIEST'S HUMANITARIAN WORK.

"A BLUE FEAR OF LEPROSY."

About two years ago we presented a sketch in these columns of the scheme the aged priest, the Rev. Father Conrady, had in view of establishing a leper settlement for the Chinese near Canton. The veteran humanitarian, who is over seventy years of age, has lost no time in pushing forward his scheme, which we are glad to note, is now an accomplished fact. Father Conrady is now in Hongkong convalescing after a serious attack of bronchitis to which he is very susceptible.

It is well known that the reverend gentleman has never ceased in his labours on behalf of those suffering from leprosy, having spent many years with the lepers of Molokai, Hawaii, where he assisted Rev. Father Damien up to the time of his death, being with him during the last moments, and continuing the charge for seven years afterwards, until their welfare was well assured. He then took up work among the Chinese, where he was first some thirteen years ago, as he found they were the most neglected of all the lepers of the world, and that there was no Government help available for them. To obtain funds, he undertook a tour through cities of Europe and America, lecturing to the charitable and sympathetic of all races and creeds. Finally, finding he had obtained sufficient funds for the time at least, he, about two years ago, went to his old field of labour in Canton. From the several cities he visited on his collecting tour he forwarded to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Canton the money given him, which amounted to about \$30,000—the net result of two years' hard work. This sum he counted upon having invested at 5 per cent, and from the proceeds hoped to be able to do something towards helping in a small but permanent way the poorer lepers.

A letter, dated the 10th May last, addressed to the humanitarian's friends in Montreal, expresses the warmest feelings of gratitude to his friends in Canada, and Montreal especially, for their generosity two years ago; and wishes that in some manner it be made known the disposition he has made of the funds they assisted him to collect. At the time of writing he was convalescing in the hospital from an attack of acute bronchitis, resulting from a drenching got about two months previously in walking from the leper village. He was not well able to resist the attack, having just January dislocated his left shoulder to a fall he had in the dark while going a long distance upon his mission duties.

On his arrival in China, he was well received by the Viceroy and high officials. He went to a leper village which he had visited thirteen years before, and found there were over 600 lepers. He began work at once, under unfavourable circumstances. First a leper house was given him, but no furniture, and he had to do the best he could in dressing the afflicted. The conditions under which he had to work were such as to multiply his labours to a most fatiguing extent, in addition to which he had to walk many miles to and from the leper settlements. The food obtainable in those remote places is meagre, and of the poorest, frequently only an egg or two and a crust of bread.

In his letter he says: "My work every day increases, I had some cases of bubonic plague, and two of cholera. Oh! what sad, sad cases, I had before my eyes. Three or four lepers to a cluster, they have no clothing, but a bare ground; and no one to attend upon them. Most of the people have a blue fear of leprosy. I was often called 'Ma Fung' (i.e., leper). So would cry the children, seeing me coming, and would run away from me. I was told by some I would do well to remain altogether with the lepers no matter if I was to die in a few weeks. I find it strange—that incessant fear of leprosy, which accounts for the cold attention to the afflicted. I am not well, but I hope God will give me a few more years to work for the lepers. I bought an island 60 miles from Canton up the river, and caused houses to be put up. Twenty lepers were already there, and forty upon the shore. I could have now, God knows, over 400 lepers to care for. If only I can live five years more, I have well begun; it would be easy now to go ahead."

I have to see the Viceroy, to see if he would allow me 5 cents per day for the lepers in my charge. I have spent over one-third of the money I collected, for the purchase of the land, the buildings and the improvements, so I will have only \$1,000 a year income on the money I have left at 5 per cent. The United States, San Francisco, have only 22 lepers, mostly Chinese, to which the States give \$6,000 a year. In Massachusetts, New Bedford, 5 lepers cost \$9,000 a year. Louisiana, 50 lepers cost \$24,000 a year. In Molokai, \$7,000 for less than 500 lepers; and here I could keep each 1,000 for \$5,000 a year, having no salaries to pay, no physician's fees, nor superintendence, but I do not know if I will be able to control hundreds of lepers. Among them there are bad characters, but if they do not obey I will send them away. I have 12 Chinese soldiers for protection against pirates and bad lepers. If I was only 40 years old, then I feared no one and nothing."

I have trained two lepers, a boy and a girl, as helpers. The three of us often work ten hours a day."

It would appear that the work to be done amongst lepers of China is enormous, and the workers and means are totally inadequate for even a small part of it. The task voluntarily undertaken by Father Conrady is one that cannot fail to excite the admiration of all humanitarians, and all will hope for the speedy recovery of the old gentleman so that he may soon be in the field of his labour in the noble work of alleviating the misery of suffering humanity.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

CAPTURE BY SHIMONOSEKI POLICE.

Four specimens of the genus *homo*, including a female, are now in the hands of the Shimonoseki police, charged with an attempt to kidnap two Kogashima women to Singapore. It appears that the two women, each 24 years of age, recently came to Moji seeking domestic employment and fell into the hands of the above mentioned individuals engaged in the traffic of women. On the night of the 13th ult., under the pretence of forwarding their victims to Kobe to take up the sought-for situations, the women were being stowed on board a steamer at Moji bound for Singapore when they were discovered. They were landed at Shimonoseki and handed over to the police, whom they gave information enabling the capture of the scoundrels now in custody.

It is passing strange, says the *Nagoya* Press, from which we quote the above, that a British port is very frequently chosen as a market for this despicable traffic. Hongkong and Singapore being the favourites. We shall look forward with interest to the ultimate disposal of the present case.

Beggar to Philanthropist.

LIFE STORY OF A SHANTUNG MENDICANT.

VICEROY YUAN SHU-FUN'S APPRECIATION.

A remarkable story, vouches to be absolutely accurate in all its details, is related in a native contemporary. A Chinese correspondent kindly forwards to us the following translation of the story, which has appealed to a large number of the native community in Hongkong the more so, as they remark, at a time when efforts are being energetically directed in high quarters to elevate the educational status of the Chinese—Moo Fun, who was a native of the Shantung Province, began life as a mendicant; he was a man of the lowest order and humblest position, but his later deed earned him high rank among the nobility. The match was timed for 6 p.m. but an hour before the time the Club house was filled to its fullest capacity, with members and friends of the competing teams.

There were two changes in the teams from last year, when the Corinthians won by one goal, Claxton for the V.R.C. taking Sayer's place, and Gregory for the C.Y.C. filling the vacancy caused by H. Humphreys.

Punctually at 6 o'clock the teams took the water, each side receiving a loud ovation. As they lined up at their goals one could see grim determination on their faces.

The teams were as follows:

Blues, V.R.C.—L. E. Lammett (capt.), A. E. Alves, A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, P. M. Remedios, A. A. Claxton, and J. M. Ross Pereira.

Whites, C. Y. C.—R. C. Witchell (capt.), C. J. Cooke, J. Forbes, O. R. Chyunyu, G. Witchell, C. Humphreys and Gregory.

Referees—T. Meek.

A silence that could be felt in its intensity awaited the sound of the whistle, but when the two teams were set going the pent up excitement found voice and a roar rent the air.

The whites secured through Cooke and carried play into the home side's territory. The attack, however, was repelled and the V.R.C. tried their luck, only to find a stumbling block in Witchell who secured and gave to Chyunyu who tested Lammett but this lengthy keeper was not "found wanting." Barron for the Blues showed good pace and swam clear away. His shot, however, failed in its objective. Cooke was the next to try and lower the Blues colours but he was too closely attended by Carroll and failed. The teams were taking each other man for man and the play was of a very high order. A brief but stinging attack of the Blues was repelled and the Whites came down and took lodgments in V.R.C. waters when Lammett, in goal, was kept busy. He sent the C.Y.C. to the right about with a well placed pass to Barros. The latter player took the ball the whole length and had to be passed to Carroll when Chyunyu came across, it is more than probable that a goal would have been registered but he essayed a shot on his own account which went high. The visiting team came again but found the defence too strong and Carroll securing a long shot which gave Forbes some trouble to keep out. At this time was called the score sheet being blank. This was about a fair representation of the game and each side up to this had their share of the play.

On resuming a change was noticed in the Corithian team, Gregory going into goal vice Forbes, and this was undoubtedly a good move.

On the Captain's part, The Whites again secured and Cooke put in a stinging shot which Lammett, the "goalkeeper" dealt with very skilfully but only at the expense of a corner. This, however, brought the Blues goal to the mill of the C.Y.C. Lammett then gave to Claxton who was fouldly

rolled over three quarters way down the field and this player did not hesitate, but put in a long sticky shot which brought down the C.Y.C.'s colours, amidst roars of applause.

It was some few seconds before the shouts died away, and the two teams were again set going, the whites trying all they knew to equalise, but although Cooke was well placed and fed continuously he was too closely watched by Carroll. This seemed to make the C.Y.C. man raw and he completely lost his temper when failing "ducked" by his antagonist, and gripped Carroll by the shoulder and brought him under, using him very roughly.

Shortly after this the whistle went for time and the V.R.C. team took the premier position for the season in the world of Water Polo. We can only say the best side won.

B. O. C. vs. 83RD CO. R. G. A.

This was a one-sided game and the Boys did not have much difficulty in scoring. A. S. Ellis opened the score which was followed again by another. Leftie then had possession of the ball and sent in a stinging shot. Not long after this the leather was passed to Peterson who swam up the bath and netted the fourth goal for the 83rd. The boys scored another goal before the whistle went for time.

B. O. C. vs. 83rd Co. R. G. A.

The teams were:

B. O. C.—A. R. Ellis, A. S. Ellis, H. J. White, H. W. Peterson, I. E. Chyunyu, B. Muskett, and Leitao.

83rd Co. R. G. A.—Robinson, Green, Nash, Sile, Ripley, Baldwin and Parrington.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played. Won. Lost. Drawn. Points.

V. R. C. 4 0 5 8

C. Y. C. 4 3 1 6

L. R. C. 4 3 1 6

Blufs. 4 3 1 6

Buffs. 4 3 1 6

B. O. C. 3 2 1 6

R. E. 3 1 2 6

83rd Co. R. G. A. 3 0 2 0

83rd Co. R. G. A. 3 0 3 0

83rd Co. R. G. A. 4 0 4 0

83rd Co. R. G. A. 4 0 4 0

83rd Co. R. G. A. 4 0 4 0

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83rd Co. R. G. A

Robbery on the "Kutseng."

FOUR CHESTS OF OPIUM STOLEN. THIEVES STILL AT LARGE.

first ulto.
When the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's a.s.s. *Kutseng* (Captain R. C. D. Bradley) arrived in port on the 27th inst. from Calcutta, those on board little guessed that their ship was going to be the scene of a daring theft two days later. For yesterday morning, at about three o'clock, someone managed to get four chests of opium out of the ship, and to all intents and purposes, the thief or thieves have escaped with impunity. From an authoritative source, we learn, that the perpetrator of the daring theft must have been hiding in a hold and while the hatchet was closed must have passed out the chests through the port-hole to an accomplice, who carried out the plan to a successful conclusion. In the opinion of the quarter-master, the means employed in the carriage of the stolen chests was a "lifet-boat," but unfortunately nothing came of this likely theory, as the boat was already a considerable distance away before it was apprehended. A curious coincidence is that not very long ago a box of gold-leaf was stolen from the same ship. The Police have been communicated with and are now making investigations.

FOUR PERSONS ACCUSED IN THE MATTER.

3rd inst.
Three Chinamen and a woman were arrested yesterday in connection with a case of larceny which took place recently on board the Indo-China steamer *Kutseng*, while she was anchored in the harbour. The vessel had arrived from Calcutta, and work of discharging the cargo was in progress, when it was discovered that one hundred and sixty bales of Benares (raw) opium, part of the ship's cargo, were missing. The opium is valued at £4,000. The police department were promptly notified, which resulted in the arrest of the quartet. In the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the three men were charged with the theft, while the woman pleaded not guilty to the charge of receiving stolen goods. The case was remanded. Mr. W. E. Sheatton appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Crowther Smith being retained for the first defendant and the woman.

YARN APPEAL CASE.

FURTHER ARGUMENT BY COUNSEL.

3rd inst.
This morning, in the Supreme Court, further argument was continued before the "Full Court," comprising Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts (Puisne Judge) in the appeal case, in which Messrs. S. J. David and Company are seeking to reverse the decision of the Chief Justice, given against them some time ago in favour of their compradore, Mr. Chan Ut Chiu, to which they claimed to recover the sum of \$648,616.67 and interest at the rate of \$8 per annum from the date the writ was issued and until payment, or judgment. A counter-claim was entered by the compradore for the recovery of \$5,000, security alledged to have been deposited with the firm.

This action is creating much interest among merchants dealing in yarn, and will, perhaps, be remembered that the appellants' claim to recover the above-mentioned sum was that, so it is alledged, their compradore (the respondent) had agreed to refund to them, and to pay them in respect of certain losses incurred in the course of the Company's dealings with Chinese customers. The statement was drawn at the time to a certain paragraph of the pleadings. The argument alleged in the statement of claim was defined its being constructed upon the sense of a certain document dated the 27th January, 1900. Defendant denied that any such agreement was entered into, at set up in the statement of claim, and also denied that the document bore such an agreement. At the time of the hearing of the case, Counsel for the plaintiffs produced two documents, called one witness to prove the losses and to show how they were made up. Rebutting evidence had been used and Counsel for the defendant had rested his client's case entirely on the construction of various documents.

When the hearing was resumed this morning, Counsel for the respondent cited authorities at length in support of his contention. Argument for the other side was heard, and finally their Lordships reserved judgment.

Mr. Duncan McNeil, a Shanghai barrister, with whom was Mr. H. J. Godge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stoker and Master) appeared on behalf of the appellants. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewens and Hartson) represented the respondent.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN FORMOSA.

NEW COMPANY STARTED.

The capital of a sugar refining company to be established at Daboy, Kagi district, Formosa, by Messrs. Okura & Co. of Tokyo, has been fixed at £3,000,000. The company is to be made a joint stock concern with limited liability. Machinery capable of pressing eight or nine hundred tons of sugar-cane per day is to be installed, and the annual production of the company is estimated at about 140,000 bags. The company has acquired an extensive area of sugar-cane ground in the vicinity of Daboy, and applications have already been received from a number of rich Formosans for large parcels of shares. It will be styled the Nitaka Sugar Refining Company, after the famous mountain of that name, near which the works of the company will be established. —*Japan Chronicle*.

CLAIM FOR HOUSE-RENT.

QUESTION OF LEGAL TENDER RAISED.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Gomperts presiding, a trader named Fung Chun-Yuen sued a woman named Tsang Lai, to recover the sum of \$166.72.

Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appearing for the plaintiff, stated that ten ten-dollar Chinese notes had been paid into Court as part payment of the debt. That was not legal tender. It only amounted to \$92 and his client could not accept that.

His Honour asked if there was a discount on Kwangtung notes.

Mr. Atkinson replied that there was. If the Court would make an order he would accept them for what they were worth, and ask for judgment.

His Honour remarked that the claim did not appear to be admitted.

Mr. Atkinson—I think the defendant admits the claim. She paid the rest previously in subsidiary coins.

The plaintiff proved his case, and his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, less the value of the \$100 paid into Court, and costs.

The defendant, when she heard the verdict, remarked that she was not willing to pay

HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY.

INTERESTING ICE QUESTION.

A very interesting action, having reference to the question of ice-making, was heard in the Supreme Court, last Wednesday, when the Hongkong Milling Company, Limited, in its, claimed the sum of \$100,000 from Messrs. Arbold, Karberg & Co. The plaintiffs, who are in liquidation—Mr. H. Percy Smith being the liquidator—claimed this amount for damages for alleged breach of warranty under an agreement dated 23rd March, 1900.

Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gomperts presided.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Duncan McNeill and Mr. C. J. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Slade not in fresh correspondence and drew their Lordships' attention to two blocks of ice which belonged to the Hongkong Milling Company which were in Court.

The Chief Justice—Are you going to put the sample?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes, my Lord (Laughed).
Mr. McNeill—There are twenty lbs. of ice in the Hongkong Ice Company's stores which are very suitable for our arguments. We applied to the Company to sell the ice but they declined to do so. Counsel on the other side was then asked to instruct the manager to let us have the ice. My friend refused and therefore I apply to the Court to be allowed to have the sample.

Mr. Slade—It is not a fair example of our produce. It is not anything like a fair example. Mr. Justice Gomperts—Surely, you can put it in evidence?

Mr. Slade said he left the matter to the discretion of the Court.

The Chief Justice—It is a legitimate application and the difference in quality can be explained thoroughly by the manager.

Mr. Slade said that he had been asked by the other side to raise the question of the privilege attaching to certain letters written by Messrs. Arbold Karberg and Company to their other branches with regard to the trial of the plant on the 23rd June when the question arose with regard to the difference in the produce of the Hongkong Milling Company and the Hongkong Ice Company, when the block of the Hongkong Ice Company was taken to Junk Bay and compared with the produce of the Milling Company in the presence of all parties concerned.

At this stage, considerable discussion arose with regard to the putting in of some letters which Mr. McNeill said he was entitled to. Mr. H. E. Chard was called to the witness-box.

Mr. Slade—Were you a partner in A. H. Rennie and Company?—Yes.

A. H. Rennie and Company were the General Managers of the Hongkong Milling Company?—Yes.

Were you a partner in the firm when the negotiations with regard to the ice plant were in progress?—No. I was an assistant then and became partner afterwards.

After the death of Mr. Rennie, the company was in liquidation?—On the 21st April, when I was appointed Official Liquidator.

Until when did you occupy that position?—Until December, when I was succeeded by Mr. H. Percy Smith.

Did you know the details of the negotiations which passed between Mr. Rennie and Messrs. Arbold Karberg and Company?—No.

What position did Messrs. Arbold Karberg and Company hold?—They signed per pro.

Who erected the ice plant?—A man named Buyer. Another man also came down from Tientsin for about two weeks, but Buyer was the chief man in charge.

When the plant was ready?—About the 1st of June.

During this time, were you present on the Milling Company's premises?—Practically every day.

Proceeding, Mr. Chard said that on the evening of the 6th June, the crane which was used to lift up the tons of ice broke owing to an accident. As the repairs could not be carried out on the Milling Company's premises it had to be taken to the Dock Company and at the end of about nine days the crane was brought back to the Milling Company, where a fresh test was carried out, which turned out successful.

How was power provided for the running of the machinery?—By a Diesel engine of 150 h.p.

On the making of this test, the plant was run day and night?—Yes.

What quantity of ice was turned out daily?—Mr. Buyer told me to understand that the quantity was to be considered first and the quantity after.

Was any arrangement made to test the quality?—Buyer told me that the ice plant was working splendidly and was turning out the best ice it was capable of.

Did you see any member of Messrs. Arbold Karberg and Company?—I saw Mr. Wolff.

Did Mr. Wolff make any statement with regard to the quality of the ice?—I can't remember, I pointed out the importance of the test run to Mr. Arbold before we formally inspected the ice.

What answer did Mr. Arbold give?—He said he was quite satisfied and would have the comparison as to quality carried out next day.

Continuing, witness said that on the 23rd June, the premises were visited by Mr. C. H. Ross (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company), Sir Paul Chater, who was a director of the Milling Company, Mr. Gibson (Chartered Bank) and Mr. Haxton, manager of the Hongkong Ice Company, who came separately with a block of ice of the Hongkong Ice Company. Besides these gentlemen, there were also Messrs. Buyer and Wolff and the manager of the Milling Company.

Did Mr. Wolff make any statement with regard to the quality of the ice?—I can't remember, I pointed out the importance of the test run to Mr. Arbold before we formally inspected the ice.

The defendants also alleged that no fair or complete trial had been made of the plaintiffs, and that owing to the action of the plaintiffs, or their servants, the defendants were not permitted to run the plant for a full week as required by the agreement. Any inability on the part of the plaintiffs to perform their contract with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, was not owing to any breach of the defendants' of their alleged warranty, but had been owing to the wrongful action of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, in refusing to accept the ice manufactured by the plant.

Further, the defendants said that such inability (if any) had been owing to the fact that the plaintiffs had put it out of their power to earn the large profits referred to, by reason of the fact that on or about 18th March 1900, the plaintiffs had agreed in writing to execute and deliver to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China a mortgage of the premises, whereon the plant was then erected, and by reason of the fact that in pursuance of the agreement, the plaintiffs and their official liquidator on or about 28th July, 1900, had assigned by way of mortgage the premises, together with all mages, tenements, erection, and other thereto belonging.

There were still large sums due to the bank by the plaintiffs under the mortgage, and the bank was now engaged in negotiations with a view to the sale of the premises and plant.

The defendants also stated that such inability (if any) had been owing to the fact that the plaintiffs had, in consequence of the complete failure of their flour milling business, gone into liquidation, and consequently had become, and were still unable to manufacture, any ice whatever, inasmuch as such manufacture of ice was to be conducted as an accessory to the milling of flour and was to be carried on with power derived from the flour milling plant and machinery.

Counsel for the plaintiffs opened the case to the Court, and after evidence was heard the case was adjourned.

Mr. Atkinson replied that there was. If the Court would make an order he would accept them for what they were worth, and ask for judgment.

His Honour remarked that the claim did not appear to be admitted.

Mr. Atkinson—I think the defendant admits the claim. She paid the rest previously in subsidiary coins.

The plaintiff proved his case, and his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, less the value of the \$100 paid into Court, and costs.

The defendant, when she heard the verdict, remarked that she was not willing to pay

THRUSTING MONEY UPON CHINA.

TRADE-MARK PROSECUTION.

INTERESTING CASE OF TOBACCO MARK.

Last Tuesday afternoon in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Kwong Man Cheung firm, of 56 Bonham Strand West, summoned the Young Ming Kok Company, printers, of 4, Upper Lascar Row, for forging their trade-mark and for being in possession of certain lithographic blocks for the said mark.

Mr. F. Page Hett, of Messrs. Britton and Hett, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. F. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morell, defended.

Mr. Hett stated that his clients were the owners of this and other trade-marks for their tobacco and tea. The trade-mark in question, which was called the "jumping horse mark," because a horse in the act of jumping, was well-known as the label used for the complainant's tobacco. It was not only known in the Colony, but also in China. The trade-mark was registered in June last—not so long ago. Some weeks ago one of the *shikis* in the complainant's firm was surprised, on passing the defendant firm, to see several printing presses working on this particular mark. The trade-marks seized by the police were in every detail the same as those used by the complainant.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

THE Red Cross Societies of Japan and Korea are being amalgamated.

In Kuala Langat, Selangor, ginger was grown with some success and found a ready sale.

A MILITARY airship investigation office, of a temporary nature, is being formed in Japan.

THERE are 1,060 acres of coconut plantations owned by Europeans in the State of Selangor.

PRINCE Tsai Hsien and Admiral Sah Chen-ping have discussed the formation of a Navy Council.

THE Petropavlovsk harbour light, hitherto white, has been replaced by a red light, from the 21st June, 1909.

THE Chihli official body in Peking has decided to hold a meeting of welcome in honour of Viceroy Tuan Fang.

An agreement has been signed for a loan of Tls. 3,000,000 for the construction of the Tung-kuan-Loyang Railway.

THE Russian Minister in Peking has communicated with the Wai-wu-pu in regard to Russian participation in the Hunan Railway Loan.

DURING the year 1908, 170 alligators representing 1,060 feet were brought to Kuching police station for rewards, says the Sarawak Gazette.

THE Ministry of the Interior is employing surveyors to make maps of the twenty-four districts in the Imperial Prefecture of Shun-tien.

THE coconut industry in Selangor is practically confined to the coast districts, and the area under cultivation was 23,169 acres to the end of last year.

THE total population of China is 436,724,000 according to an estimate printed in the Imperial Maritime Customs' Returns of Trade and Trade Report for 1908.

SEÑOR Angelino Hevia Riquelme has been appointed Chilean Minister to Japan. Chile's interests in Japan have hitherto been in the hands of a Consul.

MESSRS. Lai Tsui Lan and Benjamin Wong, Chinese practitioners trained in Western medical sciences, are authorized to grant death certificates in Hongkong.

IT is understood that pending other arrangements, the F.M.S. postage stamps will be used in those Siamese Malay States affected by the recent Anglo-Siamese Treaty.

H.E. LIEN YU, Imperial Resident in Lhasa, has applied to the Peking Government to send to Tibet some officials who understand the English and Tibetan languages.

THE Chefoo Morning Post says:—The *Helophilus* left Durban on the 1st ult., for China with 2,000 repatriated labourers on board and is expected to arrive here about the end of the month.

At the end of the year 1908 there were altogether 87,321 acres under rubber cultivation in Selangor. The yield amounted to 2,128,176 lbs. and the duty collected thereon to Tls. 576,553.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognize, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's Exequatur, Mr. Tatsuhiko Funatsu as Consul for Japan in Hongkong.

IN spite of repeated protests by the Wai-wu-pu, the Russians have not agreed to remit the duties imposed on the Chinese merchants at Vladivostok, but have deferred the impost till the next year.

ON July 10 Miss Edith Margaret Manson, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick and Lady Manson, was to be married to Mr. Philip H. Bahr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bahr, of Fernleigh House, Oxford, Surrey.

On the morning of the 15th ultimo Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, waited on His Majesty the Emperor and reported to the Throne on the new Treaty between Japan and Korea and other foreign affairs.

THE Japanese Spinners' Union, at a meeting held at Osaka on 23rd ult., decided in favour of a continuation, under slight modifications, of the short-time working in connection with yarn intended for export, which was adopted six months ago.

THE new manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Mr. H. Dyer, is a son of Prof. Dyer, formerly of the Tokyo University. Mr. Dyer has had considerable experience in the yard of Barclay, Curle and Co. on the Clyde.

CIRCULAR instructions have been given by the Ministry of War to the provincial governments, requiring that all military officers who have not graduated from a military school should vacate their posts and receive a course of military education.

ONE of the directors of the South-Manchuria Railway Co. has left Tientsin for Peking to confer with Baron Ijuro, Japanese Minister at Peking, in order to expedite the negotiations for the Japanese loan for the Kirin-Kuang-changzhi railway.

MAJOR H. G. K. Wall, R.E., advanced to that rank, has had to wait 20 years for his spurs, having joined the "Scientific" Corps from Woolwich in July, 1889. He served for some years as Inspector of R.E. stores, and is now stationed at Hongkong.

THE German flagship *Scharnhorst* and a torpedo-destroyer left Miyazu for Tsuruga on the 16th ult. While at Miyazu on the previous day one of the sailors of the flagship was drowned in the course of swimming practice. No particulars are yet to hand.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Sir J. Fawcett, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin., Royal Army Medical Corps, Medical Officer, The Duke of York's Royal Military School, Chelsea, has been selected to succeed Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Reid, M.D., R.A.M.C. in charge of the Military Hospital, Hongkong.

WHILE a French contractor named Trente Vitale, who resides at the Travellers' Hotel, was changing some banknotes at a money-changer's shop at 132, Des Voeux Road Central, last Sunday morning, somebody extracted from his coat pocket a bag containing £51. The loss was not discovered until the gentleman returned to his hotel. The police have the master in hand.

SENTENCE of fourteen days' hard labour was passed upon a coolie, Kam Pang, of 12, The Hong Lane, in the Police Court, last Tuesday, for attempting to steal a pair of Chinese shoes, valued at \$1.10, from a shop at 62, Des Voeux Road Central. Defendant went to the shop on Monday under the pretext of making a purchase. When the shopkeeper's back was turned he attempted to leave the premises with the shoes—but was caught.

THE Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited, has declared a dividend of 15 per cent, for last year, free of income tax.

IN view of a Treaty having been concluded between China and Sweden, the Wai-wu-pu has asked for Imperial permission to establish Chinese Consulates in Swedish ports.

An explosion occurred on the Japanese battleship *Aso* in Ise Bay on 25th ult. Two petty officers and two bluejackets were killed; and two officers and three men were wounded.

THE stewards of the Chefoo Race Club have decided to hold the autumn races this year on Wednesday and Thursday, September 22 and 23, and the Off Day on Saturday, the 25th.

IN order to undergo repairs the Manila steamer *Sorogon* has been dispatched for Hongkong by way of Iloilo. The vessel takes on a cargo of sugar at the southern port for the China coast.A LARGE number of Cantonese residents in the South Pacific Islands have jointly addressed a telegram to the Wai-wu-pu praying it to take strong action concerning the *Fathian* incident.

THE Shantung officials in Peking are opposing German mining enterprises in Shantung province, and about two hundred of them have signed a petition which will be presented to the Wai-wu-pu.

THE President of the South-Manchuria Railways declares that preparations have been completed for the reconstruction of the Antung-N'ukden Railway as soon as the necessary order is given.

THE Prince Regent is much concerned at Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung's illness, and delegates some one to inquire after his condition every day. Chang Chih-tung has consulted foreign physicians.

THE Government has sent a telegram to Vice-Admiral Li Chin-hsi of Yenan, ordering him to devote attention to mining development and frontier defences in that province, as soon as he has taken over the seal of office.

In the Police Court, to-day, before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, thirteen women, residing at Shek-tong-tsui, were summoned for playing *chui miu* during prohibited hours. They all pleaded guilty, and were fined two dollars each.

THE negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese delegates at Tientsin, concerning the Kirin-Kuang-chengzhi railway loan, have been concluded, subject, of course, to the consent of the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

THE local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 17th July amounted to 28,266.02 tons and the sales during the period to 16,013.60 tons.

A CARP, measuring twenty-four and a half inches-long, one-foot-nine-in-girth, and seven inches broad, weighing over twenty pounds, was netted at the Taikoo waterworks last Monday. A number of larger fish were transferred to other reservoirs.

THE Admiralty announces the appointment of Sub-Lieutenants—J. N. Tait, to the *King Alfred*, to date 8th ult.; J. W. O. Dalgleish, to the *King Alfred*, to date 27th ult.; Lieutenant R. B. Burton, R.N.R., to the *Territory*, for passage to China Station, for disposal.

SPORTSMEN in Shanghai will learn with much regret that a telegram has been received from the Chinese for the proposed inter-port polo tournament. No reason was given but further details are expected by letter.—N. C. D. Nease.

AMONGST the presentations to their Majesties at the Court on 24th June were—Miss M. Keswick, by her mother, Mrs. J. Keswick; Mrs. Norman MacEwan, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. J. Keswick; and Lady Swetnam, on her marriage, by Lady Dallas.

THE damage done to the Peking-Kalgan Railway by the recent rains is serious. The embankments, in many places and for long distances have been so washed away that the sleepers are suspended above ground, being kept up by the locked rails.—P. & T. Times.

THE Shanghai Magistrate, under orders from the Anti-Opium Bureau in Szechow, has distributed the licences issued to opium-smokers for the purchase of opium, to the Chinese Police Offices through the Chinese Municipal Council; opium smokers are notified to apply for licences at once.

AMONGST recently elected members of the Royal Society of Arts are Talcott Jones, Tien Kow, Ph. B. (Yale, U.S.A.), Assoc. M. Inst. O. E., Imperial Peking-Kalgan Railway, Peking, and Mr. Herbert Edward Pollard, Public Works Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai.

MANY of the European contractors who have come to China with the view to securing naval contracts, are leaving Peking one after the other, says the *Peking Daily News*. The Imperial Government has not yet made any decision as regards the navy and will not until financial matters are settled.

At the instance of Inspector Dymond, of Aberdeen Police Station, a coolie was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, in the Police Court, to-day, with dealing in lottery tickets—an offence contrary to the Gambling Ordinance. A number of the tickets were found on the person of the defendant and he was ordered to pay a fine of \$35—the alternative being a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

CHINESE officials in the United States have issued orders that every one of their countrymen must aid in the capture of Leon Lieg, the supposed murderer of Elsie Sigel, and prominent Chinese all over the country have expressed their willingness to aid in the chase. Just how much this means is known only to the police officials who have tried to find the Chinese offender against our laws.

A SANDAKAN correspondent writes:—The s.s. *Borneo* arrived from Hongkong yesterday morning and reported a very heavy passage down. She brought down in tow, a very powerful steam launch for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., for use at Tawau; the launch was formerly a tug of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. in Hongkong Harbour, and will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition for the coal people at Sabak.BRIEF particulars have reached Tientsin (says the *China Times*, of the suicide on Sunday last (July 25) of Mr. C. F. Edwards, locomotive engineer on the I. C. Tao-ching Railway, Honan. Mr. Edwards shot himself, and it is assumed that he was led to do this by mental aberration due to the great heat. Mr. Edwards had been in China only some seven or eight months. He had left a widow and son, both of whom were with him at the time of his death.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLIPPING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 } \$1,000,000 \$500,000	\$2,006,324	Final of 2/- and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8—\$2,006,324	41%	\$2,000 buyers London 6/4
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	{ \$4,000 } \$150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1908	...	\$17 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 } \$124,757 \$41,950 \$1,000	none	\$14 for 1907	78%	\$16 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$50	\$500	{ \$100,000 } \$108,348 \$108,348	\$2,464,924	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	58%	\$845 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	none	none	\$6 and bonus \$5 for 1907	70%	\$16 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	none	none	\$7 for 1907	8%	\$145 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	\$1 for 1908	...	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	none	none	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	7%	\$10
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	none	none	Final of 2/- making \$2 for 1908	78%	\$13 sales
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. (PREFERRED)								
Do. " do, (Deferred)	60,000	\$5	\$5	none	none	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/11/16—\$5.	...	\$62 sellers
" Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$2	\$2	none	none	Final of 2/- for 1908 and Interim of 1/- for ex 1/8 1909	70% buyers	\$26 ss. and b. \$155 sales
" Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$48,500	\$3,121	\$100 for year ending 10.4.1909	4%	\$10
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$300,000 } \$10,848	Dr. 55,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	31%	\$142
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. 135,893	\$3 for 1897	...	\$18 ss. and b. \$120 buyers
China Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. 13,473	Tls. 34 for year ending 31.8.08	...	...
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$4	\$4	none	none	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7%	Tls. 18.00
China Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	10,000	\$4	\$4	none	none	No. 12 of 1/-—48 cents	...	\$82 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & COLD-STORES.								
Emwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	none</td				